THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1869;

WITH APPENDICES A TO K INCLUSIVE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1869.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1869.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, founding the Queen's Colleges, and of the Charter of Queen's College, Cork, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of that College, and the Condition of its several Departments during the year terminating 31st March, 1869.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS.

The Examinations for Entrance were held in the usual manner at the commencement of the Session in October, 1868, and on subsequent days, as arranged by the College Council. The regulations to this effect are given in the Prospectus of the Session, of which a copy is annexed (Appendix A).

After those examinations 59 new Students were admitted as Matriculated Students to the First Year's Class, as were also 28 Students who had previously matriculated, but who, from not having been promoted, or from other causes, being disqualified from proceeding with the higher studies of a Senior Class, were required to re-enter the more elementary Course. The total number of Matriculated Students in the First Year's Class for the Session 1868–69 was, therefore, 87.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the senior years, 129 students who had passed the Sessional Examination at the close of the previous academic year. The total number of Matriculated Students in Queen's College, Cork, for the year 1868-69, was, therefore, 216.

Besides the above 216 Matriculated Students, there entered to attend the lectures of particular professors 28 Non-Matriculated Students. The total number of Students attending the College during the Session 1868-69 was, therefore, 244.

The classification of those Students by their collegiate standing is shown in the following table, which will also show, for comparison, the corresponding numbers for the previous year.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session, 1867–68.	Session, 1868–69.
Matriculated Students,	Course of First Year,	104	87
	Course of Second Year,	52	60
	Course of Third Year,	47	44
	Course of Fourth Year,	38	25
Total number of Matriculated Students,		235	216
Non-Matriculated Students,		12	28
Total number of Students,		247	244

In respect to Faculties and courses of study for Degrees and Diplomas, the Classification of the Students who attended the College during the Session (1868-69) was as follows :—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	47	5	52
In the Faculty of Medicine,	140	16	156
In the Faculty of Law,	10	–	10
In the Faculty of Engineering,	27	7	34
Total,	224	28	252

The above number exceeds that previously given as the total number of Matriculated Students by 8, from the fact that some Students entered for the courses of more than one Faculty at the same time. There were thus entered for—

Arts and Medicine,	5
Arts and Law,	2
Arts and Engineering,	1
Total,	8

The ages of the new Students who entered for the Session 1868-69 were as follows:—

14 Years,	1	19 Years,	3
15 Years,	1	20 Years,	4
16 Years,	12	21 Years and over,	9
17 Years,	19		
18 Years,	10	Total,	59

Of the total number of Matriculated Students on the roll for the Session 1868-69, there are 147 under the age of 21 years, and 69 over that age.

2. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS FOR SESSIONAL PROMOTION OF STUDENTS FROM THE SESSION 1867-68, AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE SESSION 1868-69.

The Examinations for sessional promotion were held at the close of the Session 1867–68, with the following results:—

Faculty.	Promoted.	Not promoted.	Total.
Arts,	36	22	58
Law,	12	3	15
Engineering,	15	13	28
Total,	63	38	101
Fourth Year's Arts Students,			10
Faculty of Medicine,			140
Total,			251
Of which in more than one Faculty,			16
Total number of Matriculated Students,			235

Those examinations were conducted by printed papers, of which a selection is given in Appendix B, and prizes were awarded by the College Council to those Students who had been specially recommended by the examining Professors. The names of those who received such Sessional honors and prizes are given in the Appendix C.

The Examinations for Scholarships for the Session 1868-69, were carried on, as usual, under the direction of the College Council, with the following results:—

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in Arts 6 were awarded.
Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in Arts 19 were awarded.
Of the 8 Scholarships in Medicine 8 were awarded.
Of the 3 Scholarships in Law 3 were awarded.
Of the 5 Scholarships in Engineering 4 were awarded.

The Examinations for these Scholarships were conducted principally by printed papers. The subjects of examination are prescribed in the Prospectus (Appendix A), and the more important papers of questions are given in Appendix D.

3. Courses of Instruction.

The detailed list of Classes, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, and the number of Students attending each class are given in the Table, Appendix E. Further particulars as to the special departments will be found in the Reports of the several Professors hereto annexed, forming Appendix F.

4. Queen's University Examinations and Peel Exhibitions.

Such Students as had suitably completed their collegiate career were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Diplomas and Degrees. The names of those Students of Queen's College, Cork, who obtained Degrees or Diplomas at the University Examinations in June and October, 1868, and also the names of those who obtained University honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix G.

At the close of the First University Examination in Arts in October, 1868, 7 Students from Cork College passed in Arts, of whom 2 obtained first-class honors, 2 third-class honors, and 3 were unclassed. In Engineering 5 passed, of whom 2 obtained first-class honors (1 first place), 2 third-class honors, and 1 was unclassed.

The following Exhibitions from the Peel Endowment Fund were awarded at those examinations to the following students from Queen's College, Cork:—

Michael Finucane, first, obtained £20 per year for three years.
Thomas Horan, second, obtained £10 per year for three years, as second in Mathematical Science.
Benjamin Parks, first in Engineering, obtained £20 per year for two years.

5. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

At the Examinations held in 1868, the following Students of Queen's College, Cork, obtained appointments in the public service by Competitive Examination:—

R. C. Bourke, Public Works Service, India.
Richard Unkles, do. do.
Henry Richards, do. do.
George J. Bourke, do. do.
Philip James Large, do. do.
Simon Exham, Royal Engineers, Woolwich.
James Chatterton, B.A., M.D., Army Medical Service. He obtained first place at first examination, and also at final examination at Nettley.
Richard A. Mowle, Naval Medical Service.
John D. Isaac, do. do.
Mr. Henry F. Cox obtained by competitive examination an appointment in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company.

6. LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS.

The special Report of the Librarian will be found in Appendix H; and the condition and progress of the several parts of the Museum will be found described in the Reports of the Professors to whose departments they belong (Appendix F). In reference to the Botanic Garden, I beg leave to represent the necessity for having provided a Greenhouse or Conservatory for the preservation of such tropical or subtropical plants as are requisite for the proper illustration of the Botanical Lectures of the Professor of Natural History.

7. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLLEGE.

The annexed copies of the accounts furnished by the Bursar forming Appendix I, will show the financial position of the College for the year from 31st March, 1868, to 31st March, 1869.

8. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF THE STUDENTS.

I have to report that the discipline of the College was very good during the greater part of the session of 1867–68, but towards its close several cases of grave violation of discipline occurred, which were promptly and energetically dealt with by the College council. The special Report of the Vice-President on discipline, and the official return of punishments by the Registrar are annexed, forming Appendix K, Nos. 1 and 2.

During the session 1868–69, from opening in October, 1868, to date of this Report, 31st March, 1869, the state of discipline has been excellent, no case requiring the notice of the College council having occurred.

With respect to the proportions of the several religious denominations among the students, the following table gives the numbers for the last and the current session.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	1867–68.			1868–69.		
	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholic,	107	4	111	89	8	97
Anglican,	110	8	118	107	18	125
Presbyterian,	7	–	7	11	1	12
Wesleyan,	8	–	8	6	1	7
Other Denominations,	3	–	3	3	–	3
Total,	235	12	247	216	28	244

The following table shows the religious denominations of the Students who entered the College in October, 1868, as Matriculated Students for the first time :—

Roman Catholics,	22
Anglicans,	32
Presbyterians,	4
Wesleyans,	1
Total,	59

The Reports of the Deans of Residences referring to the moral and religious conduct of the Students will be found in Appendix K, Nos. 3 and 4.

ROBERT KANE, LL.D., F.R.S.,
President of Queen's College, Cork.

26*th May*, 1869.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST OF OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS OF LECTURES.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and for the PUBLIC SERVICE.—QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1869–70.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

The Greek Language, ...	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
The Latin Language, ...	BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A.
Mathematics, ...	CHARLES NIVEN, B.A.
Natural Philosophy, ...	JOHN ENGLAND, M.A.
History and English Literature, . .	WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, ...	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, M.A.
Chemistry, ...	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
Natural History, ...	JOSEPH REAY GREENE, B.A., M.D.
Geology and Mineralogy, ...	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
Modern Languages, ...	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, M.A.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, .	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, M.A.
English Law, ...	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
Anatomy and Physiology, ...	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Medicine, ...	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, B.A., M.D.
Surgery, ...	WILLIAM K. TANNER, M.D., F.&L. R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, ...	PURCELL O'LEARY, B. ès L., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
Midwifery, ...	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, B.A., M.D.
Engineering, ...	ALEXANDER JACK, M.A.
Celtic Languages, ...	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Officers.

Registrar, ...	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
Bursar, ...	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Librarian, ...	MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, M.A., M.D.

The College Session, 1869–70.

The *First Term* will commence on the 19th of October, 1869, and end on the 18th of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 3rd of January, 1870, and end on the 9th of April.

The *Third Term* will commence on the 25th of April, 1870, and end with the Session, on the 11th of June.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.
(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.
Composition, and writing from dictation.

Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

N.B.—The Easter Recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated* Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examination for the MATRICULATION *of Students in the several Faculties and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 19th of October*, 1869.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which

Appendix A.

they propose to matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of Matriculation Examinations.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay the Bursar of the College the *College Fees* for the year, amounting to 10*s.* for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student is required to pay the Bursar of the College the whole of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

The Lectures in Arts and Engineering commence October 25th, and those in Medicine, November 2nd.

One moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session is returned to Junior Scholars; but this exemption is not to extend to the Fees of any Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the Curriculum.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session 1869–70, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, and producing testimonials of their College standing and conduct, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; providing they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, and two for Geometry, have been founded in each of the Queen's Colleges, to be awarded annually at entrance—First Prize for English Prose Composition, £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books. First Prize for Geometry,* £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and College Fee of 5*s.* for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s.* for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honor to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writerships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks.

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* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, with Deductions, together with the Definitions of the 5th Book.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

English Language and Literature:

Composition,	50
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
„ „ „ Rome,	750
„ „ „ France,	375
„ „ „ Germany,	375
„ „ „ Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,250
Natural Sciences—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,	500

, No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.

Moral Science—that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanscrit Language and Literature,	375
Arabic Language and Literature,	375
	7,125

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

LECTURES.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 25th of October, 1869, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 21st of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Eight in Medicine, value £25 each; Three in Law, and Five in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only, except the Second Year's Scholarships in Arts, which are tenable for two years, on condition that the Scholar shall pass with Honors the "First University Examination," and shall attend, during the third Session, at least two of the Courses of Lectures prescribed by the University for attendance during that Session, as a qualification for the Degree of B.A., and shall pass the Sessional Examinations in these subjects; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second and fourth years in Arts and those of second, third, and fourth years in Medi-

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* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, page 16.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

cine and Law, and of the second and third in Engineering, are open to all Students who have passed the Examinations, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship, or Exhibition, unless he shall have paid, on or before the day previous to the Examination, the College and Class *Fees for the current Session, and procured a Certificate to that effect from the Bursar.*[*]

The Scholarship and Exhibition endowments are paid by Quarterly Instalments, and their tenure is dependent on the performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are, to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar or Exhibitioner be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship or Exhibition.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend, during the year of his appointment, the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
French or German.
Natural Philosophy.
Zoology and Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.

THIRD YEAR.

Surgery.
Midwifery.
Practical Anatomy.

FOURTH YEAR.

Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

- Homer—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.
- Euripides—Phœnissæ.
- Herodotus—The Second Book.
- Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
- Lucian—Walker's Selections.
- Greek Prose—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

- Virgil—First six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
- Horace—First two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
- Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
- Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
- Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
- Latin Prose—Re-translations from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.
- N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

- Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

- Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
- Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
- Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

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[*] This rule applies only to such candidates as have previously attended any course of instruction in any University capable of granting Degrees.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Greek Language:

Homer—Iliad, Books XI. to XIV. inclusive.
Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Thucydides—Book I., Chapters 1 to 60 inclusive.
Prose composition.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace.
Terence—Heauton Timorumenos.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
,, De Oratore.

Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X. XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.

Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.
History of English Literature. Text-book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, Vol. I., pp. 85–145.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.
,, King John.

The French Language:

Molière—L'Avare; Le Misanthrope.
Lafontaine—Fables.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot.
Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:

Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:

Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:

Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration:

Algebra:

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Analytical Geometry.

Trigonometry:

The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Mensuration:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:

As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year, except that Spherical Trigonometry will be substituted for Analytical Geometry.

French:

Demogeot—Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective—Geometry of Oblique Bridge.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarship of the Third Year.

Mathematics:

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of Series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry, and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Differential Calculus—involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential coefficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs, Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Natural Philosophy:

Newth's Mechanics.
Ganôt—Traite de Physique—Books VI., VII., VIII., IX.

Geology and Mineralogy:

Civil Engineering:

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their Adjustments and use. Surveying. Levelling.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Seven Senior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, and will be conferred, by examination, on the most deserving of the Graduates of the Queen's University, in the Faculty of Arts, of less than two years' standing.

One in Ancient Languages, Literature, and History of Ancient Greece and Rome.

One to Modern Languages, Literature, and History, viz., English Language, Literature, and Composition; European and English History; the French Language, with German or Italian.

One to Mental and Social Science, viz., Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

One to Mathematics, viz., Pure Mathematics.

One to Natural Philosophy, viz., Experimental Physics, and Mixed Mathematics.

One to Chemistry, viz., Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

One to Natural History, viz., Zoology and Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.

⁂ For Senior Scholarship in Law, see page 26.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION

For the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Æschines—Contra Ctesiphontem.
Together with the subjects for the B.A. Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.
Greek Literature and History.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Lucretius, Books I., II.
Ovid—Fasti, Book I.
Persius.
Terence—Andria and Heauton Timorumenos.
Plautus—Capteivei and Pseudolus.
Cicero—De Oratore.
,, Tusculan Disputations.
,, Ad Atticum, Books I., II.
,, Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books IV. and XXII.
Tacitus—The Annals, Books I. to IV., inclusive.

Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:

Lavallée—Histoire des Français.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot ou Nisard.

The German Language:

National-Literatur, von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's Maria Stuart.
Goethe's Ephigenie.

Translation from English into one of the above Languages.

English:

Language, Literature, and Composition.
History—Hallam's Middle Ages.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, The Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language:

Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—first five Cantos.
Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.
Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 14), with the following additions:—

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Parkinson's Optics.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mental and Social Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:—

Metaphysics and Logic:

Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Political Economy:

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.
Taxation and Funding, by M'Culloch—third edition, 1863.

The value attached to the subjects will be in the following proportions, viz.:—

Metaphysics and Logic, . . .	60
Political Economy, ...	40

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Chemical Physics (in Miller's Chemistry).

Inorganic Chemistry:

General principles of Chemical Philosophy. Crystallography. Chemistry of the Metals. Constitution of Salts. Metallurgy.

Organic Chemistry:

Ultimate analysis of Organic Bodies. Empirical and Rational formulæ. Determination of the density of Vapours. Law of Substitution. Homologous Series. Chemical Types. Gerhardt's Views. Preparation and Properties of the Alcohol Series and their Derivatives. Cyanogen, its Compounds and Derivatives. Organic Bases of Artificial Origin.

Practical Chemistry:

The Analysis of Mixtures, containing two or more Acids and Bases.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Science.

The Lectures of the Professors.
Huxley—Elements of Comparative Anatomy.
Mill's Logic, Book IV.
Lyell's Elements and Principles.

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1. Course for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
A Modern Continental Language.
Mathematics (First Course).

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

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* His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of Graduates of the Queen's University being in future exempted from the usual Examination for direct Commissions; and also of the First University Examination being accepted in lieu of that for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.
Logic.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of the subjects from the following list, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four:— ·

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin, ...	1
Mathematical Science, . .	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics, . .	2	Logic, ...	1
Chemistry, ...	2	Metaphysics, . . .	1
Zoology, ...	1	History, ...	1
Botany, ...	1	Political Economy, . .	1
Greek, ...	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

2. COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.
Logic.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. COURSE FOR THE DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN ARTS.

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are required—

1. To have matriculated in the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

University Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three Exhibitions of £20 a year for three years, three Exhibitions of £15 a year for three years, and two Exhibitions of £10 a year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 Exhibitions will be awarded to the Candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College, at the first University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 Exhibitions to the Candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination. Of the two £10 Exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer

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* NOTE.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bee's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

in the Ancient Classics, at the first University Examination. The £10 Exhibitions are open to the competition of Candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger Exhibitions.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the second Session and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the Exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, one of £10 worth of Books, and the other of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduates for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these Prizes.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of all Undergraduates.

Two Prizes in Composition, one for English Prose, the other for Greek or Latin Prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical Prize be awarded oftener than twice to any Student.

Diploma in Engineering.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates must present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in the following subjects, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two Exhibitions, one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 a year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These Exhibitions will be awarded at the first University Examination in Engineering: the £20 Exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated, and the £15 Exhibition to the Candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the Exhibitioner takes the Diploma in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he take honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

Faculty of Medicine.

Lectures, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Tuesday, 2nd of November, 1869, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Tuesday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

Practice of Medicine—Wednesday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Practice of Surgery—Tuesday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Four o'clock, and Saturdays, at One o'clock.

Materia Medica—Tuesday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Three o'clock; and on Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock.

Medical Jurisprudence—Tuesday, 2nd November, at Twelve o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour, and on Fridays at One o'clock.

Midwifery—Wednesday, 3rd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of Practical Anatomy will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin and Dr. H. M. Jones, Demonstrators.

The Anatomical Demonstrations will commence on 3rd of November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

Chemistry—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock.

Practical Chemistry—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Zoology and Botany—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Natural Philosophy—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Modern Languages—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
General Physics.
Zoology and Botany.
The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.
Practical Chemistry.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Therapeutics.
Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Note.—The 17th of November will be the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.*

General Regulations of College, &c.

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine or Master in Surgery is required—

1st.—To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.

2nd.—To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, Lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.

3rd.—To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

4th.—To pass two University Examinations—the First University Examination, and the Degree Examination.

The Curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures :—

* Chemistry.
* Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
* Anatomy and Physiology.
* Practical Anatomy.
* Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures :—

Anatomy and Physiology (Second Course).
Practical Anatomy (Second Course).
* Theory and Practice of Surgery.
* Midwifery.
* Theory and Practice of Medicine.
* Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during either the first or second period—

A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).
Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—a Winter Session of Six Months.

And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Thirty beds; or six Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Fifteen beds.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months; including either three Winter Sessions of Six Months each, or two Winter Sessions of Six Months each, and two Summer Sessions of Three Months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Tuesday following the Second Saturday in June.

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* The regulations under which degrees in Surgery will be conferred on Candidates who graduated in Medicine before the year 1865, may be learned on application to the Secretary of the Queen's University.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The Honor Examinations commence on the last Tuesday in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the first University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two colleges; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within three academic years from the time of competition.

Prize in Composition, limited to the Competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the Undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write, will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next Public Meeting of the University.

Hospital Attendance.—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

	£	s.	d.
Fee for twelve months, ...	8	8	0
Fee for six months, ...	5	5	0
Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries:			
Fee for three months, ...	3	3	0
Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases:			
Fee for six months, ...	3	3	0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session; and of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years. The Lectures are delivered in the months of December, February, and March.*

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* The following Rules were adopted by the Honorable Society of King's Inns, in Hilary Term, 1862, with reference to attendance on Lectures, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, viz.:—

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, if a Graduate of the University of

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.
Hallam's Middle Ages—Chap. 8.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:—By Professor of Jurisprudence.

The Lectures of the Professor in the First Year (see note).
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian—Introduction.
The Chapters on Social Science in J. S. Mill's Logic—Book VI., Chap. 6, to end of the Book.

By Professor of English Law.

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:—By Professor of Jurisprudence.

Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine (omitting latter part of chap. 9, from p. 340).
Sandar's Justinian, and the Lectures of the Professor, in the first and second years.

Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz.:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors—namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; or if a Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing Certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each Course, and of having passed the Examinations, in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the Course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.:—One Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England; in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce Certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the General Examinations in such College on the subjects so Lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended One Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—*Rules as to Legal Education, No.* 3.

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Note.—The following works may be referred to in connexion with the principal subjects discussed in the Lectures on Jurisprudence:—

Dumont's Bentham (translation by Hildreth), "Principles of Legislation," and 1st and 2nd parts of the "Principles of the Civil Code."
Stephens' "Criminal Law."
Mill's "Political Economy"—Chapters on Property, 1 and 2, Book II., and on the Function of Government, 8, 9, 10, 11, Book V.
Mill's "Representative Government."

By Professor of English Law.

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded, by Examination, to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. in the Queen's University in Ireland.

Examination for the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors and subjects appointed for Scholarship Examination in the preceding years.
Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam—Constitutional History.
May's Constitutional Law.

Degrees in Law.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see page 10), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing—Jurisprudence.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in practical Conveyancing. The text-book read is Williams on "Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's edition, are recommended for perusal.

Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy—Civil Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprise instructions in those branches of law, and in the practical application of Precedents, &c. The text-books read are Williams on "Personal Property," Smith's "Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.

Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The text-

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* Note.—It will be sufficient for such Candidate to have passed his Examination at *any* time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, whichever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

Appendix A.
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books are the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's editions, Broom's "Common Law," Broom's "Maxims," Smith's "Leading Cases," and Copinger's "County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Students intending to proceed for the certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle themselves to serve an apprenticeship of four years instead of five, under the Act for amending the several Acts for the regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors (14 and 15 Vict., chap. 88), must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Queen's Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students need not pass the Matriculation Examination, but must attend the Lectures, and pass the College Examinations prescribed for the first and second years, of the course of study for Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D. They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law.

Books suggested:

Lord Hale's Treatise, De Jure Maris.
Dr. FitzHenry Townsend's statement of the differences in Jurisdiction and Practice between the English and Irish Courts of Admiralty, annexed to the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 1864.
Rogers' Ecclesiastical Law.
Wheaton's International Law.
"Historicus," Letters of, on International Law.

TABLE OF CLASS FEES.

ARTS CURRICULUM.	£	s.	d.
FIRST SESSION.			
English (One Term),	1	0	0
Greek,	2	0	0
Latin,	2	0	0
A Modern Continental Language,	2	0	0
Mathematics (First Course),	2	0	0
College Fee,	0	10	0
SECOND SESSION.			
Logic (One Term),	1	0	0
Natural Philosophy,	2	0	0
Greek (Second Course),	2	0	0
Latin (Second Course),	2	0	0
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course),	1	0	0
Mathematics (Second Course),	2	0	0
College Fee,	0	5	0
THIRD SESSION.			
English Language and Literature,	2	0	0
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms), each,	2	0	0
Chemistry,	2	0	0
Zoology or Botany,	2	0	0
College Fee,	0	5	0

ENGINEERING CURRICULUM.	£	s.	d.
FIRST SESSION.			
Mathematics (First Course),	2	0	0
Chemistry,	2	0	0
Modern Languages,	2	0	0
Geometrical Drawing,	2	0	0
Office Work,	2	0	0
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	2	0	0
College Fee,	0	10	0
SECOND SESSION.			
Mathematics (Second Course),	2	0	0
Experimental Physics,	2	0	0
Civil Engineering,	2	0	0
*Office Work,	2	0	0
College Fee,	0	5	0
THIRD SESSION.			
Natural Philosophy, applied,	2	0	0
Mathematical Physics,	2	0	0
Civil and Mechanical Engineering,	2	0	0
*Office Work,	2	0	0
College Fee,	0	5	0

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* For students who have attended this course in the first year the fee is only £1.

TABLE OF HOURS OF LECTURE.

Name of the Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Senior Greek,	9	9	10	–	9	–
Junior Greek,	10	–	9	9	10	–
Extra Greek,	–	10	–	10	–	–
Senior Latin,	10	–	9	–	10	–
Junior Latin,	9	10	10	10	–	–
Extra Latin,	–	11	–	11	–	–
English Language,	–	11	–	11	–	10
English Literature,	–	12	–	12	–	11
History,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Medical French,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Senior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	1	–	1	–	1	–
Junior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	2	–	2	–	2	–
German or Italian,	–	2	–	2	–	2
Celtic Languages,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Logic,	–	12	–	12	–	9
Metaphysics,	–	1	–	1	–	10
Political Economy and Jurisprudence,	–	11	11	11	11	–
Senior Mathematics,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Junior Mathematics,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Third Year's Mathematics,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Mathematical Physics,	–	–	12	–	12	–
Mathematical Physics (*Engineering*),	1	–	–	1	–	–
Experimental Physics, Senior,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Experimental Physics, Junior,	–	11	–	11	–	–
Engineering Physics,	–	1	–	–	1	–
Physics (Honor),	12	–	–	12	–	–
Chemistry,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Practical Chemistry,*	2	–	2	–	2	–
Zoology and Botany,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Geology and Mineralogy,	–	2	–	2	–	10
Senior Engineering,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Junior Engineering,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Geometrical Drawing,	10	–	10	–	10	–
Office Work (10 till 2),	–	10	–	10	–	10
Anatomy and Physiology,	1	1	1	1	1	–
Practical Anatomy,	12	12	12	12	12	–
Medicine,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Surgery,	–	4	–	4	–	1
Materia Medica,	–	3	–	3	–	12
Midwifery,	4	–	4	–	4	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	–	12	–	12	1	–
English Law (1st year),	–	11	11	11	11	–
English Law (2nd year),	–	3	3	3	3	–
English Law (3rd year),	–	9	9	9	9	–
English Law (4th year),	–	12	12	12	12	–
Jurisprudence,	–	1	1	1	1	–
Civil Law,	–	4	4	4	4	–
Constitutional and International Law,	–	10	10	10	10	–

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council, for any Degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except also, that the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry, shall be £3 for each attendance.

In the case of Students receiving special instructions, not prescribed as a

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* If it be necessary to divide the Practical Chemistry Class, the hours for the Second Class will be at two on Tuesday and Thursday, and eleven on Saturday.

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qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, or attending Honor Courses of Lectures, the Council shall have power to fix the amount of the Fee to be paid by each Student; provided that the Fee to be paid for any Honor Course of Lectures which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, shall in no case be less than £2.

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1869–70.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock.	From 2 to 5 o'clock.
Thursday, October 21st,	Greek. Geometrical Drawing.	Greek.
Friday, October 22nd, .	Latin.	Mathematics.
Saturday, October 23rd,	Modern Languages.	Pathology. Latin.
Monday, October 25th,	Materia Medica. Therapeutics. English Language (1st year).	Zoology and Botany. Practical Anatomy. History and English Lit. (senior).
Tuesday, October 26th,	English Literature (2nd and 3rd year).	Anatomy and Physiology.
Wednesday, Oct. 27th,	Surveying, &c. Surgery.	Practical Chemistry.
Thursday, October 28th,	Political Economy.	Midwifery.
Friday, October 29th, .	Logic. Metaphysics,	Chemistry.
Saturday, October 30th,	Natural Philosophy.	Geology and Mineralogy.
Thursday, Dec. 2nd, .	English Law.	Civil Law.

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.* to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take *Degrees in Arts.*

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor, JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Xenophon, Anab. Book VII.

Second Year: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Sophocles—Philoctetes; Demosthenes in Midiam.

Third Year: Tuesday, Thursday.—Æschylus—Eumenides; Thucydides, Book VI.

Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

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THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor, BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:
Juvenal—Satires, XIII.—XVI.
Cicero—De Natura Deorum, Book I., beginning at c. 21.
Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:
Livy—Part of Book XXIII.
Virgil—Georgics, Book II.

Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.

Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday:
Tacitus—Annals, Book IV.
Lucretius, Book III.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin.

HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A.

1st and 2nd Term. { History—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
English Literature—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
2nd Term—The English Language—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

History:

1. European History from the decline of the Roman Empire to the present time.
2. History of Britain and Ireland.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The English Language:

1. The History of the English Language.
   First Year.—Text Book, Craik's Outlines.
   Third Year.—Text Books, Max Müller on the Science of Language.
   Marsh's Lectures.
2. Grammar and Composition.
   Text Books, Latham—English Language.
   Adams—Elements of the English Language.
   Rushton—Rules and Cautions in English Grammar.
   Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.
   Whately's Rhetoric.

English Composition.
Essays on subjects discussed in the Lectures. Translations; Analysis. Original Essays.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor, R. DE VERICOUR, M.A.

French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

Senior French (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

German or Italian, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Medical French—Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Chomel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Senior and Junior French—Corneille's Cid and Cinna. Fables de Lafontaine. Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. La Misanthrope and L'Avare of Molière. Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot. Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German—Goethe's Ballads and Iphigenie. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National-Literatur, von A. F. Villmar. Weekly Lectures.

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SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz.:—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*

,, II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and general Literature as are at present accessible.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, CHARLES NIVEN, B.A.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year's Class:
Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.

Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor, GEORGE SIDNEY READ, M.A.

2nd Term, . Logic, . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.

II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd.—A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, RICHARD HÖRNER MILLS, M.A.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.

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Richard H. Mills—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).
M'Culloch—Taxation and Funding (Third Edition).
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, JOHN BLYTH, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphosis of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, JOHN ENGLAND, M.A.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Jamin; Traite de Physique.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's *Mecanique*. Parkinson's *Optics*. Brinkley's *Astronomy*.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's *Exercises in Mechanics*, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, Twisden's Practical Mechanics, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, JOSEPH REAY GREENE, B.A., M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.
A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Henfrey.
In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple minerals—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ALEXANDER JACK, M.A.

FIRST YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Geometry of the Oblique Bridge; Principles of Architecture.

Text Books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture; Buck on Oblique Bridges.

SECOND YEAR.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures—Surveying and Levelling.

Text Books—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy.

THIRD YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

DRAWING OFFICE—Attended by all the Classes—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their applications. The Second and Third Years' Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGES which are applicable to the EXAMINATION for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.		*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE:		HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE—*Professor*, William Rushton, M.A.
a. Composition,	Marks, 500	*First Term.*—Modern History: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
b. English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	Marks, 1,000	*Second Term.*—English Literature: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. History of the English Language: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.
	1,500	

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

2. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GREECE: Marks, 750	GREEK—*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday. Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.
3. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ROME: Marks, 750	LATIN—*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday. The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.
4. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE: Marks, 375	FRENCH—*Professor*, R. De Vericour, M.A. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
5. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GERMANY: Marks, 375	GERMAN. Tuesday, Thursday.
6. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ITALY: Marks, 375	ITALIAN. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
7. MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed: Marks, 1,250	MATHEMATICS—*Professor*, Charles Niven, B.A. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—*Professor*, John England, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy: Marks, 500 *** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	CHEMISTRY—*Professor* Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor*, John England, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor*, J. R. Greene, B.A., M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.SS.L. & E., F.G.S. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

9. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy: Marks, 500	LOGIC and METAPHYSICS—*Professor*, G. S. Read, M.A. Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor*, Richard Horner Mills, M.A.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

Subjects of Examination for the direct appointment to the Practical Class at Woolwich.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
MATHEMATICS (Pure): Marks, 2,500	*Professor*, Charles Niven, B.A. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MATHEMATICS (Mixed):— Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John England, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT ROME: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT GREECE: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday and Friday, Wednesday and Thursday.
LANGUAGE of FRANCE: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Raymond de Vericour, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
And GERMANY: Marks, 1,000	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY (Modern): Marks, 3,000	*Professor*, William Rushton, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:— Chemistry: } Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
HEAT, ELECTRICITY, including MAGNETISM: } Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John England, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
NATURAL SCIENCES:— Mineralogy and Geology: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Robt. Harkness, F.R.SS.L. & E., F.G.S.
DRAWING, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments: Marks, 500	*Professor*, Alexander Jack, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing: Marks, 500	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Competitive Examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:—

				Marks.
1. Mathematics,	Pure,	Section I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry,	2,000	3,500
		Section II. Spherical Trigonometry, elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus,*	500	
	Mixed:—	Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics,	1,000	
2. English Language and Composition,				1,000
3. History of England, its Dependencies and Colonies,				1,000
4. Geography (Modern),				1,000
5. Classics,	Latin Language,			1,500
	Greek ditto,			1,500
6. French Language,				1,000
7. German ditto,				1,000
8. Hindustani ditto,				1,000

The examination in French, German, and Hindustani, will include writing from dictation.

9. Experimental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism,		1,000
10. Natural Sciences, *i.e.*, Mineralogy and Geology,		1,000
11. Drawing,	Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments,	500
	Free-hand Drawing of Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Subjects,	500

* *Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Differentiation.

The Differentiation of Elementary Functions of one independent variable.

The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.

The theory of Maxima and Minima, with its applications.

The equations to the Tangents, Normals, and Asymptotes of Plane Curves.

The curvature of Plane Curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.

The Differential Coefficients of the Arcs and Areas of Plane Curves to rectangular and polar Co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Integration.

The Integration of Elementary Functions.

The Integration of Rational Fractions.

The determination of the lengths and areas of Plane Curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of Pure Mathematics will be eligible for an appointment.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

Appendix A.

Deans of Residences.

DEANS OF RESIDENCES.

Church of England,	Rev. George Webster, D.D.
Presbyterian Church,	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan Communion,	Rev. Edward Best.
Non-Subscribing Presbyterian,	Rev. W. Whitelegge, M.A.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressad to the Registrar.

Signed,
By order of the President,
ROBERT JOHN KENNY, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

SELECTION OF PAPERS OF QUESTIONS USED AT THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

THIRD YEAR'S GREEK CLASS.

1. Give the dates of the commencement and close of the Peloponnesian war, and notice its most important incidents.

2. Translate the following passages, making such comments as you may think necessary :—

THUCYDIDES, Book IV.

a. Ἐς τοῦτό τε περιέστη ἡ τύχη ὥστε Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ταύτης Λακωνικῆς ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκείνους ἐπιπλέοντας, Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ ἐκ νεῶν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν πολεμίαν οὖσαν ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους ἀποβαίνειν· ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης ἐν τῷ τότε τοῖς μὲν ἠπειρώταις μάλιστα εἶναι καὶ τὰ πεζὰ κρατίστοις, τοῖς δὲ θαλασσίοις τε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ πλεῖστον προέχειν.—ch. 12.

b. Σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν οἵτινες τἀγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο (καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ εὐξυνετώτερον ἂν προσφέροιντο), τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι μὴ καθ' ὅσον ἄν τις αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχειρίζειν, τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἂν αἱ τύχαι αὐτῶν ἡγήσωνται· καὶ ἐλάχιστ' ἂν οἱ τοιοῦτοι πταίοντες, διὰ τὸ μὴ τῷ ὀρθουμένῳ αὐτοῦ πιστεύοντες ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύοιντο.—ch. 18.

c. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα γενομένης τῆς ἀνακωχῆς ξυνῆλθον ἐς λόγους ὅ τε Κλέων καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ἐκείνων Στύφων ὁ Φάρακος, τῶν πρότερον ἀρχόντων τοῦ μὲν πρώτου τεθνηκότος, Ἐπιτάδου τοῦ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν Ἱππαγρέτου ἐφῃρημένου ἐν τοῖς νεκροῖς ἔτι ζῶντος κειμένου ὡς τεθνεῶτος, αὐτὸς τρίτος ἐφῃρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, εἴ τι ἐκεῖνοι πάσχοιεν.—ch. 38.

d. Πόλεμον γὰρ αἱρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτούς, ἄνδρας οἳ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύουσι, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκός, ὅταν γνῶσιν ἡμᾶς τετρυχωμένους, καὶ πλέονί ποτε στόλῳ ἐλθόντας αὐτοὺς τάδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς ποιεῖσθαι.—ch. 60.

e. Καὶ οὐκ ἀδικεῖν ἔτι νομιῶ προσεῖναι δέ τί μοι καὶ κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας τὸ εὔλογον, τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅπως μὴ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὔνῳ, εἰ μὴ προσαχθήσεσθε, τοῖς ἀπὸ ὑμῶν χρήμασι φερομένοις παρ' Ἀθηναίους βλάπτωνται, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἵνα μὴ κωλύωνται ὑφ' ὑμῶν δουλείας ἀπαλλαγῆναι.—ch. 87.

f. Νυνὶ δ' εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, μεταγνώτω. οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές, οἷς ἂν ἄλλος ἐπίῃ, περὶ τῆς σφετέρας ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν καὶ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει, τοῦ πλείονος δὲ ὀρεγόμενος ἑκών τινι ἐπέρχεται.—ch. 92.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

3. Punctuate, accentuate, and translate :—

καλως δε ενομιζον σφισιν αμφοτερα εχειν αμα μεν το μη επιχειρειν προτερους μηδε μαχης και κινδυνου εκοντας αρξαι επειδη γε εν φανερω εδειξαν ετοιμοι οντες αμυνεσθαι και αυτοις ωσπερ ακονιτι την νικην δικαιως αν τιθεσθαι εν τω αυτω δε και προς τους Μεγαρεας ορθως ξυμβαινειν.

4. Translate into Attic Greek :—

But where God hath a purpose to destroy, wise men grow short-lived, and the charge of things is committed to such as either cannot see what is for their good, or know not how to put in execution any sound advice. The course which Memnon had propounded must, in all appearance of reason, have brought the Macedonian to a great perplexity, and made him stand still awhile at the straits of Cilicia, doubting whether it were more shameful to return or dangerous to proceed; for had Cappadocia and Paphlagonia been wasted while Alexander was far off, and the straits of Cilicia been defended by Arsenos, governor of that province, with the best of his forces, hunger would not have suffered the enemy to stay the trial of all means that might be thought upon of forcing that passage; or if the place could not have been maintained, yet might Cilicia, at better leisure have been so thoroughly spoiled, that the heart of his army should have been broken, by seeking out miseries by painful travel.

SENIOR GREEK CLASS.

1. Translate, in English :—

THUCYDIDES, Book I., c. 84.

Καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνεσθε. σπεύδοντές τε γὰρ σχολαίτερον ἂν παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι ἐγχειρεῖν· καὶ ἅμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ ἐνδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς νεμόμεθα· καὶ δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ' εἶναι. μόνοι γὰρ δι' αὐτὸ εὐπραγίαις τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς ἧσσον ἑτέρων εἴκομεν, τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα ἡδονῇ, καὶ ἤν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπείσθημεν. πολεμικοί τε καὶ εὔβουλοι διὰ τὸ εὔκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλεῖστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνης δὲ εὐψυχία, εὔβουλοι δὲ ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνηκουστεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπεξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τάς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας παραπλησίους εἶναι, καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς.

2. Retranslate into Greek :—

Because we take a lower ground in our contract-suits with the allies, and because we make decisions in our own courts on the footing of equal laws, we are thought to be litigious. And no one of them considers why it is that this reproach is not brought against those who have empire in any other quarter also, and are less moderate towards their subject-allies than we: for those who are able to act with force, have no additional need of appealing to justice. But they, from having been accustomed to hold intercourse with us on a fair footing, if contrary to their notions of right they have been placed in an inferior position, in any way whatever, either by a judicial decision, or by the power which our empire confers on us, feel no gratitude at not being deprived of the greater part (of their possessions), but are more indignant at what they lose, than if from the first we had laid aside all law and openly taken advantage of them.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

3. Translate into Iambic verse:—

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death,
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?
My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought,
And yet his punishment was bitter death.
Who sued to me for him? Who, in my wrath,
Kneel'd at my feet, and bade me be advised?
Who spoke of brotherhood! Who spoke of love?
Who told me how the poor soul did forsake
The mighty Warwick, and did fight for me?

Junior Greek Class.

Translate:—

(A).—Euripides—*Ion*, vv. 645-668.

οἱ τὰς πόλεις ἔχουσι κἀξιώματα 645
τοῖς ἀνθαμίλλοις εἰσὶ πολεμιώτατοι.
ἐλθὼν δ' ἐς οἶκον ἀλλότριον ἔπηλυς ὢν
γυναῖκά θ' ὡς ἄτεκνον, ἣ κοινουμένη
τὰς συμφοράς σοι πρόσθεν, ἀπολαχοῦσα νῦν
αὐτὴ καθ' αὑτὴν τὴν τύχην οἴσει πικρῶς, 650
πῶς δ' οὐχ ὑπ' αὐτῆς εἰκότως μισήσομαι,
ὅταν παραστῶ σοὶ μὲν ἐγγύθεν ποδὸς,
ἡ δ' οὖσ' ἄτεκνος τὰ σὰ φίλ' εἰσορᾷ πικρῶς;
κᾆτ' ἢ προδοὺς σύ μ' ἐς δάμαρτα σὴν βλέπῃς
ἢ τἀμὰ τιμῶν δῶμα συγχέας ἔχῃς; 655
ὅσας σφαγὰς δὴ φαρμάκων θανασίμων
γυναῖκες εὗρον ἀνδράσιν διαφθοράς!
ἄλλως τε τὴν σὴν ἄλοχον οἰκτείρω, πάτερ,
ἄπαιδα γηράσκουσαν· οὐ γὰρ ἀξία
πατέρων ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν οὖσ' ἀπαιδίαν νοσεῖν. 660
τυραννίδος δὲ τῆς μάτην αἰνουμένης
τὸ μὲν πρόσωπον ἡδύ, τἀν δόμοισι δὲ
λυπηρά· τίς γὰρ μακάριος, τίς εὐτυχὴς
ὅστις δεδοικὼς καὶ περιβλέπων βίαν
αἰῶνα τείνει; δημότης ἂν εὐτυχὴς 665
ζῆν ἂν θέλοιμι μᾶλλον ἢ τύραννος ὢν,
ᾧ τοὺς πονηροὺς ἡδονὴ φίλους ἔχειν.
ἐσθλοὺς δὲ μισεῖ κατθανεῖν φοβούμενος.

1. *a. ἐς οἶκον—ὡς γυναῖκα*; account for the employment of *ἐς* and *ὡς* in these two constructions. *b.* Supply the ellipsis after *ἀπολαχοῦσα*, v. 649. *c.* What is the government of *φαρμάκων*, v. 656, and of *ἀπαιδίαν*, v. 660? *d.* What is the construction of *ᾧ*, v. 667? *e.* Account for the repetition of *ἄν*, in verses 665, 666.

2. Give the derivation or composition of *ἀνθάμιλλος*, *ἔπηλυς*, *σφαγή*, *εἰκότως*, *βλασφημία*.

3. Parse *fully* *παραστῶ*, *εἰσορᾷ*, *κᾆτ'*, *συγχέας*, *τἀν*, *κατθανεῖν*, *ἤμπισχεν*, *ἀνεῖσαν*, *παρείς*.

4. Define the term *cæsura*, and point out the principal cæsuras in the first three lines of the extract.

(B.)—1. Punctuate, accentuate, and translate the following passage:—
Ετυγχανον λεγων οτι πολλαι και καλαι ελπιδες ημιν ειεν σωτηριας πρωτον μεν γαρ ημεις μεν εμπεδουμεν τους των θεων ορκους οι δε πολεμιοι επιωρκησασι τε και τας σπονδας και τους ορκους λελυκασιν ουτω δε εχοντων εικος τοις μεν πολεμιοις εναντιους ειναι τους θεους ημιν δε συμμαχους.

2. *a.* Write down all the persons of *ἐμπεδοῦμεν* in the contracted forms. *b.* Derive *σπονδή* and *ὅρκος*, and distinguish between *σπονδή* and *σωονδαί*.

(C.)—Translate into Greek:—

1. He took pleasure in doing kind offices to his friends.
2. A dog was pursuing a man, and he took refuge in a house.
3. The horse has very beautiful ears.
4. The Greeks of that day fought against the Persians.
5. If my brother had had three horses, he would have given one of them to his father.
6. If we have money we shall have friends.
7. I should like to see the cavalry of the Persians charging the Greeks.
8. But for the swiftness of their feet, the men would not have escaped; for the others pursued at full speed.

THIRD YEAR'S GREEK CLASS.

1. In what year was the *Agamemnon* first represented, and what were the remaining pieces in the Tetralogy to which it belonged? Of whom did the chorus consist?

2. Translate the following sentences, adding such comments as you may think necessary:—

a. Τὰ δεσποτῶν γὰρ εὖ πεσόντα θήσομαι
τρὶς ἓξ βαλούσης τῆσδέ μοι φρυκτωρίας.

b. Κεδνὸς δὲ στρατόμαντις ἰδὼν δύο λήμασιν ἴσους
Ἀτρεΐδας μαχίμους ἐδάη λαγοδαίτας
πόμπους τ' ἀρχάς.

c. Σὺ δ' εἴ τι κεδνὸν εἴτε μὴ πεπυσμένη
Εὐαγγέλοισιν ἐλπίσιν θυηπολεῖς,
Κλύοιμ' ἂν εὔφρων· οὐδὲ σιγώσῃ φθόνος.

d. Νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών,

e. . . . . . οὐκ ἔφα τις
θεοὺς βροτῶν ἀξιοῦσθαι μέλειν
Ὅσοις ἀφίκτων χάρις
πατοῖθ'· ὁ δ' οὐκ εὐσεβής.

f. Ὀμμάτων δ' ἐν ἀχηνίαις
ἔῤῥει πᾶσ' Ἀφροδίτα.

g. Τὸ δ' ὑπερκόπως κλύειν εὖ
βαρύ·

h. Ἰλίῳ δ' κῆδος ὀρ-
θώνυμον τελεσσίφρων
Μῆνις ἤλασεν, τραπέζας ἀτι-
μωσιν ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ
καὶ Συνεστίου Διὸς
πρασσομένα τὸ νυμφότιμον
μέλος ἐκφάτως τίοντας,
Ὑμέναιον, ὃς τοτ' ἐπέῤῥεπεν
Γαμβροῖσιν ἀείδειν

i. . . . ἐγὼ δ' οὖν
ἐθέλω δαίμονι τῷ Πλεισθενιδῶν
ὅρκους θεμένη τάδε μὲν στέργειν,
δύστλητά περ ὄνθ'· ὃ δε λοιπόν, ἰόντ
ἐκ τῶνδε δόμων ἄλλην γενέαν
τρίβειν θανάτοις αὐθένταισιν.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

ὅστις δ' ἀγαθὸς προβατογνώμων
οὐκ ἔστι λαθεῖν ὄμματα φωτὸς
τὰ δοκοῦντ' εὔφρονος ἐκ διανοίας
ὑδαρεῖ σαίνειν φιλότητι.

3. Derive and explain the following words:—*ἄγκαθεν, προτέλεια, τριακτήρ, ῥύσιον, πρόδικος, ἕρμα, πτάξ, βουκολέω, τριτόσπονδος, παράσημος, καινίζω, ἐπίξηνον, θριγκόω.*

4. Explain the following terms:—*πρόλογος, πάροδος, ἐπεισόδιον, στάσιμον, ἔξοδος κόμμος.*

5. Explain the following expressions:—*προβουλόπαις ἄφερτος ἄτας—ἀντήνωρ σποδός—παλιντυχὴς τριβὴ βίου—ἐν ψήφῳ λέγειν—ἀπομούσως γράφεσθαι—πρόβουλος ἔμβασις ποδός.*

6. Draw a parallel between the characters of Clytæmnestra and Lady Macbeth.

Translate into Iambic verso:—

Brakenbury. Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
Clarence. O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights,
That, as I am a Christian faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days:
So full of dismal terror was the time.
Brakenbury. What was your dream, my lord? I pray you tell me.
Clarence. Methought that I had broken from the Tower,
And was embark'd to cross to Burgundy;
And in my company my brother Gloster;
Who from my cabin tempted me to walk
Upon the hatches.

SENIOR GREEK CLASS.

1. Name the extant plays of Sophocles. Where is the scene of the *Philoctetes* laid, and in what year was it first represented? Of whom did the chorus consist?

2. Translate the following passages, adding such comments as you may think necessary:—

a. *νῦν μὲν ἴσως γὰρ τόπον ἐσχατιαῖς*
προσιδεῖν ἐθέλεις ὄντινα κεῖται,
δέρκου θαρσῶν·
ὁπόταν δὲ μόλῃ δεινὸς ὁδίτης.
πρὸς ἐμὴν ἀεὶ χειρα προχώρων
πειρῶ τὸ παρὸν θεραπεύειν.

b. . . . . *προὐφάνη κτύπος,*
φωτὸς σύντροφος ὡς τειρομένου του,
ἤ που τῇδ' ἢ τῇδε τόπων.

c. *εὖ γ', ὦ τέκνον· τίνος γὰρ ὧδε τὸν μέγαν*
χόλον κατ' αὐτῶν ἐγκαλῶν ἐλήλυθας;

d. *ἐγὼ μὲν, ὦ γένεθλον Οἰταίου πατρός,*
τὸ λοιπὸν ἤδη τηλόθεν τό τ' Ἴλιον
καὶ τοὺς Ἀτρείδας εἰσορῶν φυλάξομαι.

e. *Ἐγὼ μὲν ἤδη καὶ πάλαι νεὼς ὁμοῦ*
στείχων ἂν ἦν σοι τῆς ἐμῆς, εἰ μὴ πέλας
Ὀδυσσέα στείχοντα τόν τ' Ἀχιλλέως
γόνον πρὸς ἡμᾶς δεῦρ' ἰόντ' ἐλεύσσομεν.

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Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

3. Define the terms *ἐπεισόδιον, πάροδος, ἔξοδος, στάσιμον, κόμμος*; and explain the expressions *χόρον δίδοναι*, and *θεὸς ἐκ μηχανῆς*.

4. Punctuate, accentuate, and translate the following passage :—

μη δητα τουτογ' αλλα μοι τα τοξ' ελων
ταδ' ωσπερ ητου μ' αρτιως εως ανη
το πημα τουτο της νοσου το νυν παρον
σωζ αυτα και φυλασσε

5. Translate :—

HOMER, Book XVIII., vv. 490–508.

'Εν δὲ δύω ποίησε πόλεις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
καλάς. ἐν τῇ μέν ῥα γάμοι τ' ἔσαν εἰλαπίναι τε,
νύμφας δ' ἐκ θαλάμων δαΐδων ὕπο λαμπομενάων
ἠγίνεον ἀνὰ ἄστυ, πολὺς δ' ὑμέναιος ὀρώρει·
κοῦροι δ' ὀρχηστῆρες ἐδίνεον, ἐν δ' ἄρα τοῖσιν
αὐλοὶ φόρμιγγές τε βοὴν ἔχον· αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες
ἱστάμεναι θαύμαζον ἐπὶ προθύροισιν ἑκάστη.
λαοὶ δ' ειν ἀγορῇ ἔσαν ἀθρόοι· ἔνθα δὲ νεῖκος
ὠρώρει, δύο δ' ἄνδρες ἐνείκεον εἵνεκα ποινῆς
ἀνδρὸς ἀποφθιμένου· ὁ μὲν εὔχετο πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι,
δήμῳ πιφαύσκων, ὁ δ' ἀναίνετο μηδὲν ἑλέσθαι·
ἄμφω δ' ἱέσθην ἐπὶ ἵστορι πεῖραρ ἑλέσθαι.
λαοὶ δ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἐπήπυον, ἀμφὶς ἀρωγοί·
κήρυκες δ' ἄρα λαὸν ἐρήτυον· οἱ δὲ γέροντες
εἵατ' ἐπὶ ξεστοῖσι λίθοις ἱερῷ ἐνὶ κύκλῳ,
σκῆπτρα δὲ κηρύκων ἐν χέρσ' ἔχον ἠεροφώνων·
τοῖσιν ἔπειτ' ἤϊσσον. ἀμοιβηδὶς δὲ δίκαζον.
κεῖτο δ' ἄρ' ἐν μέσσοισι δύω χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
τῷ δόμεν ὃς μετὰ τοῖσι δίκην ἰθύντατα εἴποι.

1. What is the argument of the *Iliad*, and what space of time does its action occupy? What is meant by unity of plot in a poem?

2. Insert the digamma, where necessary, in the above extract, stating your reasons for so doing.

3. Derive and explain the terms *ῥαψῳδός* and *στιχῳδός*.

4. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words:—*διακριδόν, πρόθυρον, φασσόφονος, ὀλιγηπελέω, ἀοσσητήρ, ἠϋγένειος, κατενῶπα, ἄθυρμα, πολύπυρος, ἰοδόκος, ἠλίβατος*.

4. Explain the following grammatical forms :—*δεικανόωντο, πεφήσεται, ἄνωχθι, ἔμμορε, πεπρωμένον, πεφιδήσεται, ἐϋῤῥεῖος, εἱμένος ἀκαχμένος, γέντο*. Distinguish between *σφωέ, σφῶϊ, σφωΐν, σφῶϊν*; also between *ἴός, ἰός*, and *ἴον*; *εἶπε* and *εἰπέ*; *εἶπον* and *εἰπόν*; *αἵμων* and *αἴμων*; *εἵργω* and *εἴργω*; *Ὅμηρος* and *ὅμηρος*.

JOHN RYALL, *Examiner*.

THIRD YEAR'S AND SENIOR LATIN CLASSES.

Translate into Elegiac verse :—

But lo! from high Hymettus to the plain,
The queen of night asserts her silent reign.
No murky vapour, herald of the storm,
Hides her fair face, nor girds her glowing form;
With cornice glimmering as the moonbeams play,
There the white column greets her grateful ray,
And, bright around with quivering beams beset,
Her emblem sparkles o'er the minaret.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Translate into Latin prose:—

I can stifle any violent inclination, and oppose a torrent of anger, or the solicitations of revenge with success. Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue. A vice of a more lively nature were a more desirable tyrant than this rust of the mind, which gives a tincture of its nature to every action of one's life. It were as little hazard to be tossed in a storm, as to be thus perpetually becalmed: and it is to no purpose to have within one the seeds of a thousand good qualities, if we want the vigour and resolution necessary for the exerting them.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate:—

LIVY, xxiii., 6.

Hac oratione consulis dimissis redeuntibusque domum legatis unus ex his Vibius Virrius tempus venisse ait, quo Campani non agrum solum ab Romanis quondam per iniuriam ademptum recuperare, sed imperio etiam Italiæ potiri possint. Foedus enim cum Hannibale quibus velint legibus facturos; neque controversiam fore, quin, cum ipse confecto bello Hannibal victor in Africam decedat exercitumque deportet, Italiae imperium Campanis relinquatur. Haec Virrio loquenti adsensi omnes ita renuntiant legationem, uti deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum. Extemplo plebes ad defectionem ac pars maior senatus spectare.

HORACE—*Satires*, II., 2, 70–81.

Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quae quantaque secum
Adferat. In primis valeas bene: nam variae res
Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius escae,
Quae simplex olim tibi sederit: at simul assis
Miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis,
Dulcia se in bilem vertent, stomachoque tumultum
Lenta feret pituita. Vides, ut pallidus omnis
Coena desurgat dubia? Quin corpus onustum
Hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una,
Atque adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae.
Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori
Membra dedit, vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit.

1. Give an account of the life of Horace, and confirm your statements by quotations from his writings.
2. Derive the words *pulmentum*, *recalcitro*, *abnormis*, *austerus*, *lethargicus*, and *esurio*.
3. What is the date of the battle of Cannæ?
4. Characterize the style of Livy, and give examples.
5. Describe accurately the situation of Capua, Canusium, and Venusia.

Translate into Latin:—

I ask you to do this.
I asked you to do this.
Strive to assist me.
He is striving to govern the winds and seasons.
He warned Cæsar not to believe the Gauls.
Do not believe the Gauls.
Do not lie.
Religion warns men not to lie.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

It is certain that the boy is striving to learn.
I will exhort the boy to learn.
We know that virtue and vice are contrary to each other.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

Nor however sometimes let me be ashamed to hold a hoe,
Or with a goad to have chidden the slow oxen,
Let it not be irksome to bring back home either a ewe-lamb in my bosom, or the offspring of a goat
Deserted, its mother having forgotten it,
I myself will plant vines, and lay out hills in order,
Which no beasts may crop, I watching them.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate:

JUVENAL, xi., 65–81.

De Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
Haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae,
Necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
Qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
Asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso;
Grandia praeterea tortoque calentia foeno
Ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus et servatae
Parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae,
Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
Aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis,
Nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
Autumnum et crudi posuere pericula succi.
Haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
Coena fuit: Curius, parvo quae legerat horto,
Ipse focis brevibus ponebat oluscula, quae nunc
Squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,
Qui meminit, calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.

CICERO—*De Officiis*, I., 22, § 77.

Illud autem optimum est, in quod invadi solere ab improbis et invidis audio:

Cedant arma togae, concedat laurea laudi.

Ut enim alios omittam, nobis rem publicam gubernantibus nonne togae arma cesserunt? Neque enim periculum in re publica fuit gravius umquam nec maius otium. Ita consiliis diligentiaque nostra celeriter de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt. Quae res igitur gesta umquam in bello tanta? qui triumphus conferendus? Licet enim mihi, Marce, fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas huius gloriae et factorum imitatio pertinet. Mihi quidem certe vir abundans bellicis laudibus, Cn. Pompeius, multis audientibus, hoc tribuit, ut diceret frustra se triumphum tertium deportaturum fuisse, nisi meo in rem publicam beneficio ubi triumpharet esset habiturus.

1. Notice some modern imitations of Juvenal.
2. Criticise Juvenal's account of Demosthenes.
3. Describe accurately the situation of Gades, Capreæ, Minturnæ, Syene, Mycenæ, and Seriphus.
4. Quote or refer to the passages in Cicero's letters where he mentions his treatise *De Officiis*.
5. "Mediocritatem illam tenebit, quæ est inter nimium et parum, quæ placet Peripateticis."—Explain fully the allusion in these words.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Translate into Latin :—

Does not friendship stand before relationship ?—Yes, certainly ; but he neglected no particular of duty.

Did he then lay no traps for you ?—Nay, he laid many, but I easily avoided them all.

What if a father shall endeavour to betray his country ? Shall a son say nothing ?—Nay, he will beseech his father not to do that.

Translate into Sapphics :—

O river, every leaf in the thick wood feels thy force, and with trembling motion confesses that thou art the lord of the valley, of the beautiful valley.

The caves answer the leaves ; and the tower which long ago has cemented resounds the same with accordant voice, and trembles from its lowest base.

But thy course is through beautiful fields, and in proportion as thou art deservedly called strong, so thou flowest with easy course, and with a ways bounteous to all.

THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS.

Translate :—

LUCRETIUS, ii., 795–809.

Praeterea quoniam nequeunt sine luce colores
Esse, neque in lucem existunt primordia rerum,
Scire licet quam sint nullo velata colore :
Qualis enim caecis poterit color esse tenebris ?
Lumine quin ipso mutatur proptorea quod
Recta aut obliqua percussus luce refulgit ;
Pluma columbarum quo pacto in sole videtur,
Quae sita cervices circum collumque coronat :
Namque alias fit uti claro sit rubra pyropo.
Interdum quodam sensu fit uti videatur
Inter curalium viridis miscere smaragdos.
Caudaque pavonis, larga cum luce repleta est,
Consimili mutat ratione obversa colores ;
Qui quoniam quodam gignuntur luminis ictu,
Scire licet, sine eo fieri non posse putandum est.

TACITUS—*Histories*, ii., 76.

His pavoribus nutantem et alii legati amicique firmabant et Mucianus, post multos secretosque sermones iam et coram ita locutus : "omnes qui magnarum rerum consilia suscipiunt, aestimare debent an quod inchoaturi rei publicae utile, ipsis gloriosum, aut promptum effectu, aut certe non arduum sit. Simul ipse qui suadet considerandus est, adiciatne consilio periculum suum, et si fortuna coeptis adfuerit, cui summum decus adquiratur. Ego te, Vespasiane, ad imperium voco tam salutare rei publicae quam tibi magnificum. Iuxta deos in tua manu positum est. Nec speciem adulantis expaveris. A contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi. Non adversus divi Augusti acerrimam mentem, nec adversus cautissimam Tiberii senectutem, ne contra Gai quidem aut Claudii vel Neronis fundatam longo imperio domum exsurgimus. Cessisti etiam Galbae imaginibus. Torpere ultra, et polluendam perdendamque rem publicam relinquere, sopor et ignavia videretur, etiam si tibi quam inhonesta, tam tuta servitus esset. Abiit iam et transvectum est tempus, quo posses

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videri concupisse: confugiendum est ad imperium. An excidit trucidatus Corbulo? Splendidior origine quam nos sumus, fateor: sed et Nero nobilitate natalium Vitellium anteibat.

1. Mention some words occurring in Lucretius which are rarely used by other writers.
2. What were the opinions of Lucretius concerning the gods?
3. How was Cybele represented by the ancient artists?
4. Describe some coins which illustrate the history of Vespasian's reign.
5. When did Tacitus flourish? Name his most celebrated contemporaries.
6. Give examples of the peculiar manner in which Tacitus uses the genitive case.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

HISTORY.

General Questions—

1. What is history?
2. Distinguish between written and unwritten historical evidence.

European History—

3. Trace the genealogy of Charlemagne from Pepin of Landis.
4. Trace the rise and progress of the Feudal system in Europe. At what time was that system at its height?
5. What caused the decline of the Feudal System? Characterize the state of Europe in the period A.D. 1200–1500.
6. Narrate the principal events in the first three Crusades.
7. State the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France.
8. What were the leading articles in the Peace of Bretigni?
9. Give an account of the battle of Azincourt.
10. What were the terms of the Treaty of Troyes?

English History—

11. Mention the most remarkable assertions of liberty, from Magna Charta to the Act of Settlement. Discuss more particularly the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights.
12. Enumerate Marlborough's victories, with the dates.
13. Discuss the measures taken in reference to the Union with Scotland; mention the leading articles of the Union; and review the state of feeling in Scotland.
14. Give a brief account of the War of Succession in Spain.
15. State the arguments for and against the Treaty of Utrecht.
16. Write a short life of Warren Hastings.
17. Discuss the measures taken in reference to the Union with Ireland, and mention the leading articles of the Union.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. What is the testimony of Cæsar and of Tacitus respecting the early inhabitants of Britain?
2. Give some account of the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain. In what districts did the various invading tribes settle?
3. What was the Danelagh?
4. Describe the effects produced by the Norman Conquest of England, particularly with regard to the language of the country.

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5. What was the Latin of the First and Second Periods? Give examples.
6. When did the use of the French language cease in the schools, and in the courts of law?
7. What does Robert of Gloucester say on the use of French and English, and about the classes speaking those languages in the country?

SHAKESPEARE'S "KING JOHN."

8. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face.

(*b.*) . . . . my face so thin,
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, Look where three farthings goes!

(*c.*) So pleased then
To pay that duty which you truly *owe*,
To him that *owes* it, namely, this young prince.

(*d.*) Imprisoned *angels*
Set at liberty.

(*e.*) Hadst not thou been by,
A fellow by the hand of nature marked,
Quoted and *signed*, to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind.

(*f.*) Even as a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Sketch the plan of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Remark upon the poetic genius of Chaucer.
2. Characterize the poetry of Spenser. Explain the Spenserian stanza.
3. Trace the rise and progress of the European drama. Explain the terms—*miracles, mysteries, moralities, interludes,* and *masques.*
4. Contrast the Classical and the Romantic schools in English dramatical literature.
5. Characterize the prose style of Bacon.
6. Divide Milton's literary career into three parts, giving an account of the works which he produced in each.
7. Review Dryden's satirical and didactic poems. Show that a strong point in Dryden's genius was his power of "reasoning in verse."
8. Consider Dryden and Pope as representatives of the Correct School in English poetry.
9. Review Pope's "Rape of the Lock."
10. Comment upon the following passages:—

(*a.*) If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly. If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here;
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'd jump the life to come.

(*b.*) If it be so,
For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace,

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Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
Given to the common enemy of man,
To make them kings, the seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the utterance.

(c) Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.

(d.) What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger,
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble; or, be alive again,
And dare me to the desert with thy sword;
If trembling I inhabit, then protest me
The baby of a girl.

WM. RUSHTON, *Professor.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

I.

Translate into French:—

Aristides, while in exile, proved that not he, but those who banished him, were the enemies of the state; for when he ascertained that the Persian fleet was so large that the Greeks could not escape, he went over to Salamis, and reported the fact, in order that they might act to more advantage. This, however, he would never have done, had he thought more of the enmity of Themistocles than of the safety of his country. The Athenians would not permit the increase of the Spartan interest, nor the Spartans that of the Athenians; but, probably, had they known that Philip of Macedon was plotting against their liberties, they would not have suffered his power to increase, but would have combined their forces and taken the field against the common enemy.

II.

In the reign of Charles II. the coffee-houses of London were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his coffee-house to learn the news and to discuss it. Every coffee-house had one or more orators to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became, what the journalists of our time have been called, a fourth estate of the realm. Nobody was excluded from those places who laid down his penny at the bar. Yet every rank and profession, and every shade of religious and political opinion, had its own head-quarters. There were houses near St. James's Park where fops (Gecken) congregated, their heads and shoulders covered with black or flaxen wigs, not less ample than those which are now worn by the Chancellor and by the Speaker of the House of Commons. The atmosphere was like that of a perfumer's shop. Tobacco, in any other form than that of richly scented snuff, was held in abomination. If any clown (Knote), ignorant of the usages of the house, called for a pipe, the sneers of the whole assembly and the short answers of the waiters soon convinced him that he had better go somewhere else. Nor indeed would he have had far to go, for, in general, the coffee-houses reeked with tobacco like a guard-room (Wachtſtube); and strangers sometimes expressed their surprise that so many people should leave their own firesides to sit in the midst of eternal fog and stench.—*Macaulay.*

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1. How do the French express such sentences as these?—He is to read.—I have just seen the queen.—The prince has just past.—You should have stopped.

2. Give the principal rules on the use of the subjunctive mood, in French, and illustrate them by examples.

3. When is the negative *ne* applied without there being a corresponding negative in English? Give examples.

4. State the use of the Imperfect and of the Preterite, in French, comparing them to the Latin. Give examples.

5. Mention some of the French Onomatopœia.

6. State what you know of the life and works of Racine.

7. Characterize his tragedy of *Athalie.*

8. Which are considered Corneille's best plays.

9. Characterize the Cid and Cinna.

10. Which are the fundamental differences between the English drama as represented by Shakespere, and that of France as represented by Corneille and Racine.

R. DE VERICOUR.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Define parallel lines. Sketch Euclid's reasoning on their elementary theory, noting particularly where the twelfth axiom appears.

2. Describe a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third. At what point in the construction is the above condition implied?

3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

4. The straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle from the extremity of it falls without the circle; and no straight line can be drawn from the extremity between that straight line and the circumference so as not to cut the circle.

Chords of a circle are drawn through a fixed point inside it: prove that the middle point of the complete chord always lies on a circle (C), and that the middle points of the two segments always lie on another circle concentric with (C).

5. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals, and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous.

6. Prove that $x^m \div x^n = x^{m-n}$, m and n being positive integers of which m is the greater.

Prove that $(a+b+c)^3 = (-a+b+c)^3 + (a-b+c)^3 + (a+b-c)^3 + 24\,abc$. and divide $x^2 - 8y$ by $x^3 - \sqrt{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2y^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

7. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{2x^5-61x^2+63}{10x^6-91x^4+81}$, and add together $\frac{2}{x^2+x-2}$, $\frac{-3}{x^2-4}$, $\frac{5}{x^2-x-2}$.

8. Solve the equations—

$$1°.\quad \frac{x+1}{x-2} + \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{x+2}{x-3} + \frac{x-3}{x+2}.$$

$$2°.\ \begin{cases} -x+2y+5z=20 \\ 3x-5y-7z=-23 \\ 4x-7y+3z=32 \end{cases}$$

$$3°.\ \begin{cases} x^4+y^4=97 \\ x-y=-1 \end{cases}$$

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9. If $a+\sqrt{x}=b+\sqrt{y}$ where a and b are rational, and $\sqrt{x}$ and $\sqrt{y}$ surds, prove that $a=b$ and $x=y$.

Extract the square root of $1-\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{24}$.

10. Define and find the sum to n terms of a geometric series. Under what circumstances can you find a limit to the sum of an infinite number of terms of such a series.

Sum the series 1°. $\frac{5}{8}+1+\frac{11}{8}+\ldots$ to 40 terms.
2°. $1\frac{1}{2}+3\frac{1}{4}+5\frac{1}{8}+\ldots$ to n terms.

and show that $(6-2\sqrt{3})+(4\sqrt{3}-6)+(9-5\sqrt{3})+\ldots$ to $\infty=4$.

11. Prove that $\log_a b=\dfrac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$

Explain the advantages possessed by the common system of logarithms for practical calculations.

Given $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{100}{x}}=\frac{4}{5}$, $\log_{10} 2=\cdot3010300$, $\log_{10} 3=\cdot4771213$, find x correct to 3 decimal places.

12. Assuming that the circumferences of circles vary as their radii, prove that the circular unit is a definite angle.

13. Prove that $\cot(3\,.\,180°+A)=\cot A$.

If $\tan\theta=-(2\sqrt{3})$ prove that $\theta=\frac{\pi}{12}(12n+7)$. Find also the tangent of 1560°.

14. Prove that 1°. $\cos\overline{A+B}=\cos A\cos B-\sin A\sin B$.

2°. $\sin\overline{A+B}+\cos\overline{A-B}=2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-A\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-B\right)$

15. Prove that in any triangle $\sin A:\sin B:\sin C::a:b:c$. Illustrate geometrically the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles. Lines are drawn through the angles of a triangle, making the same angle θ with the opposite sides (θ being measured always on the same side of the lines); prove that these lines form a triangle similar to the original, and having each side to one in it as $2\cos\theta:1$.

Additional Questions to be taken into account in deciding the Prizes.

1. A straight line AB is divided in C; upon AC, CB, and on the same side of it, are described segments of circles containing angles which are supplementary; CP, drawn perpendicular to AB, meets the semicircle on AB as diameter (and on the same side of it as the two segments) in P; AP, BP, meet the segments in Q and R; prove that CQ is perpendicular to CR, and that QR touches both the segments.

2. If $a:a_1::a_1:a_2::a_2:a_3\ldots$ prove that

$$\left(\frac{a_p}{a_q}\right)^{\frac{1}{p-q}}=\left(\frac{a_r}{a_s}\right)^{\frac{1}{r-s}}$$

$$\left(\frac{a_p^q}{a_q^p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p-q}}=\left(\frac{a_r^s}{a_s^r}\right)^{\frac{1}{r-s}}$$

3. Find the coefficient of x^{2n} in the expansion of $\dfrac{1}{(x+2)^3(x^2+2)}$

4. If $u_n=\dfrac{(-1)^n 3^n \underline{|r+n-1}}{\underline{|2n}\;\underline{|r-n}}$ prove that

$$u_1+u_2+u_3+\ldots+u_r=0 \quad \text{if } r \text{ be a multiple of 3.}$$
$$=\frac{-3}{2r} \quad \text{if it be not a multiple of 3.}$$

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5. Prove that $\sin\theta\,.\,\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}-\theta\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}+\theta\right)\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}-\theta\right)\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}+\theta\right)$ $=\frac{1}{16}\sin 5\,\theta$.

C. Niven.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Prove that the sines of the angles of a spherical triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.

2. There are two isosceles spherical triangles; in one of them each of the equal sides is $\frac{\pi}{6}$, and the included angle $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, and in the other each of the equal sides is $\frac{\pi}{3}$, and the included angle is $\frac{\pi}{3}$; prove that the third sides are equal.

3. Find the equation to a straight line in the form $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1$. Find the equation to the line joining the points $(-2,+3)$ $(0,-1)$.

4. Determine the length of, and the equation to the line through $(-1,0)$ perpendicular to $3x-2y=5$.

Investigate what is represented by the equation $r^2+\theta^2-2cr+c^2=0$.

5. Find the equation to the chord of contact of tangents to the circle $x^2+y^2=c^2$ from the point (h,k).

6. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse.

Prove that it cuts the line joining the foci into two parts, which are as the focal distances of the point on the curve through which the normal is drawn.

7. Investigate the equations to the asymptotes of the hyperbola

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1.$$

Prove that the eccentricity of the curve is equal to the secant of half the angle between them.

8. Define a limit; assuming the value of $\frac{x^n-1}{x-1}$ when $x=1$, deduce the differential coefficient of x^n.

Differentiate $\frac{m^2x^2-n^2}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{n}}}$, $\log(\sec x)-\sec^2x+\frac{\sec^4x}{4}$.

9. State and prove Leibnitz's theorem.

If $y=(\sin^{-1}x)^2$, prove that

1. $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-x\frac{dy}{dx}=2$.
2. $(1-x^2)\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}}-x(2n+1)\frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}}-n^2\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}=0$.

10. Investigate the conditions for maxima and minima values of $\phi(x)$. *State* the complete rule when several differential coefficients of $\phi(x)$ vanish for the same value of x which makes $\phi'(x)=0$.

If $x^3+y^3-3axy=0$, prove that

y is a maximum and $=a\sqrt[3]{4}$ when $x=a\sqrt[3]{2}$,
and that x is a maximum and $=a\sqrt[3]{4}$ when $y=a\sqrt[3]{2}$.

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11. Prove that the sum of the maximum and minimum values of $x^3-6x^2+3x+21$ is 22.

12. Explain the terms "*multiple point*," "*point of inflexion*," "*point of osculation*," "*ramphoid cusp*." Find the conditions that the curve $\phi(x,y)=0$ may have a double point at (α,β), and determine the equations to the tangents at this point.

The curve $(x^2+y^2)(x-a)^2=4a^2x^2$ has a double point at the origin, and the tangents make angles of 60° with the axis of x.

13. Define the "*circle of curvature*" and "*evolute*."

From the expressions for the co-ordinates of the centre of curvature,

$$2\alpha\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}=\frac{d^2r^2}{dy^2},\quad 2\beta\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d^2r^2}{dx^2},$$

find them corresponding to any point of an ellipse, and deduce its evolute.

14. Prove the formula for integration by parts, and integrate

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}},\quad \frac{2x+1}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)},\quad \sec^3x.$$

15. Show that the area of a plane curve between any two radii vectores is given in general by $\frac{1}{2}\int_{\beta}^{\alpha} r^2d\theta$.

Apply this to find the area subtended at the focus of a parabola by any arc.

Additional Questions to be taken into account in deciding the Prizes.

1. On a straight line passing through the centre of an ellipse, and at equal distances from the centre, are taken two points P,P′ from which tangents are drawn to the ellipse forming a parallelogram PQP′Q′.

Prove that—

1. PP′ and QQ′ form two conjugate diameters of the ellipse.
2. The lines joining the points of contact form a parallelogram whose sides are parallel to PP′ and QQ′.
3. The product of the area of this parallelogram and that of PQP′Q′, depends only on the area of the ellipse.

2. From two points B,C on the diameter of a circle whose centre is O, lines are drawn to any point P on the circumference of the circle. Prove that when PB+PC is a minimum—

$$PB=\sqrt{\frac{b}{c}(a^2+bc)},\quad PC=\sqrt{\frac{c}{b}(a^2+bc)},$$

where $OB=b$, $OC=c$, $OP=a$. [O is supposed to lie between B and C.]

Determine also where PB+PC is a maximum.

3. A series of ellipses is drawn touching a fixed right line. They have the same centre, and their principal axes coincide in direction. Prove that the polar of a fixed point with respect to them envelopes a parabola.

4. Evaluate $\underset{\sqrt{3}}{\int_0^{\infty}}\frac{\cot^{-1}x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx$, and find the area included between the curve $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{a}}+\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{b}}=1$ and the positive directions of the co ordinate axes. Determine also the nature of the contact of the curve with the axes.

C. Niven.

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PRACTICAL MECHANICS AND THEORY OF STEAM ENGINES.

Prize Questions.

1. A cylinder weighing 100 lbs. turns upon a horizontal axis. Motion is communicated by a weight of 10 lbs. attached to a flexible string which is coiled round the surface of the cylinder. Find the space through which the weight will descend in ten seconds.

2. A body capable of turning on a given axis is struck by a blow at given magnitude along a line lying in a plane passing through the centre of gravity at right angles to the axis. The body being symmetrical with regard to this plane, how would you determine the impulse in the axis ?

3. Investigate the relation between the resistance and the pressure which is on the point of urging forward an isosceles wedge.

4. Determine in general the plane down which a mass of loose earth, having one face vertical, must slide in order to produce the maximum horizontal pressure.

5. A body weighing 20 lbs. is tied to the end of a string, and suspended from a point which is carried round a curve of 1,000 feet radius, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. Find the inclination of the string to the vertical.

6. A cylinder rolls down a rough inclined plane without any sliding motion. Investigate its motion.

7. In the steam engine prove that the maximum useful effect for a given evaporation is obtained when the pressure of the steam in the cylinder is a maximum.

Pass Questions.

1. What must be the horse-power of an engine that draws a weight of 150 tons along a horizontal road at the rate of 18 miles per hour, friction being 8lbs. per ton ?

2. Assuming that the resistance of the air varies as the square of the velocity, show how to ascertain the maximum speed which a train can attain in moving down a given incline by the effect of its own weight.

3. In an ordinary roof show how to compute the horizontal strain on a tie connecting the feet of the rafters, or at any given distance from the ridge ; also explain the effect of introducing a kingpost.

4. Investigate the condition of equilibrium of the screw, taking into account friction ; also the effect of the friction on its end.

5. A wheel weighing four tons turns uniformly upon an axis whose radius is ·25 feet, and makes four revolutions per minute. Find the work consumed by friction per minute, the co-efficient of friction upon the axis being ·075.

6. A piece of iron weighing 100 lbs. is drawn along a horizontal plane of iron by means of a cord which is parallel to the plane, and to the end of which a weight of 10 lbs. is attached. Determine how far it will move in four seconds, friction of iron on iron = ·16.

7. Define the following terms : "moment of inertia," "radius of gyration," "centre of percussion."

8. Show how to estimate the amount of work accumulated in a given fly-wheel rotating with a given angular velocity.

9. Show how to determine the following quantities :—1. The volume of steam which can be got from a given quantity of water. 2. The amount of heat necessary to evaporate a given quantity of water.

10. Why does not Muriotte's law apply to the steam in its passage through the engine.

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11. Prove the following:—$av=\varepsilon\,\mu_p$, S.

12. In a locomotive how would you compute the resistance on the piston, knowing the resistance to the motion of the engine.

THIRD YEAR ENGINEERING—MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1. Deduce the formula for determining the resultant of a system of parallel forces in the same plane, and thence establish the conditions of equilibrium of such a system.

2. A uniform rod rests wholly within a rough hemisphere in a vertical plane through its centre, prove that the limiting position of equilibrium is given by the equation $\tan\theta=\dfrac{\sin 2\phi}{2\cos(\beta+\phi)\cos(\beta-\phi)}$ where 2β is the angle it subtends at the centre, and ϕ the angle of friction.

3. Two inclined planes are placed back to back, two weights P and Q are placed on them connected by a string passing over the common vertex, find the relation between P and Q when in equilibrium, also the tension on the string, when there is not equilibrium.

4. With what velocity must a body be projected vertically upwards to rise to a height of 400 feet in two seconds?

5. A body is projected from a given point with a given velocity, determine the angle of projection in order that it should strike a given point.

6. Two balls whose elasticity is $\frac{5}{6}$, and masses as 2 : 1, move in opposite directions with velocities which are as 1 : 2; find the ratio of their velocities after impact, to what they were before.

7. A rectangle is immersed in a fluid so that two of its edges are parallel to the surface, and are at given depths below it; find the centre of pressure.

8. A pencil of light is incident directly on a plane refracting surface; prove that the ray which meets the surface at a distance y from the axis, if prolonged after refraction would meet the axis is given by the formula $v=\mu u+\dfrac{\mu^2-1}{\mu}\,\dfrac{y^2}{2u}$

9. At what distances from a convex lens must an object be placed that the image$=\frac{1}{4}$ object.

10. Find the sun's declination when for a place in a given latitude his mid-day altitude is known.

11. How would you determine the parts of the earth at which a given lunar eclipse would be visible, knowing the moon's declination and the Greenwich time at the beginning and ending of the eclipse.

12. Knowing the declination of a star and its altitude when in the prime vertical, determine the latitude of the place of observation.

Prize Questions.

1. Determine the centre of gravity of the portion of the area of the curve $y=\sin x$, between $x=o$, and $x=\pi$.

2. If the frustrum of a cone be bisected by a plane through its axis, prove that either half will just stand upon the smaller end on a horizontal plane if $\dfrac{h+h'}{h}=\pi\dfrac{h^2+hh'+h'^2}{h^2+h'^2}$ where h and h' are the heights of the smaller and larger cones, the difference of which constitutes the frustrum.

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3. Investigate the form of a flexible string under the action of a central force.

4. A particle is placed at a given distance from a uniform thin plate of indefinite extent, every particle of which attracts with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance; find the time in which the particle will arrive at the surface of the plate.

5. A particle describes a curve about a centre of force, its velocity varies $\frac{1}{r^n}$; find the law of force.

6. Prove that time of a particle's sliding down any arc of a curve is given by the formula $t = \int_0^{y_1} \frac{\frac{ds^1}{dy}\, dy}{\sqrt{2g\,(y_1 - y)}}$

7. Investigate the form of the surface of a fluid mass rotating round any axis, and acted on by any forces.

8. Find the least distance between an object and its image formed by a convex lens.

9. Prove that in a lens chromatic aberration $= \frac{\pi v^2}{f}$ where π is dispersive power.

10. If r be the horizontal refraction, prove that the azimuth of the sun when rising is altered by it through a quantity $\frac{\sin \phi \,.\, r}{\sqrt{\cos(\phi - \delta)\cos(\phi + \delta)}}$

11. If σ an σ' be the semi-vertical angles of the curves of the earth's shadow and penumbra, and θ the sun's apparent semi-diameter, prove that $2 \tan \theta = \tan \sigma + \tan \sigma'\sigma'$.

12. From the geocentric latitude and longitude of a planet, show how to deduce the heliocentric.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (JUNIOR).

1. Find the common centre of gravity of three equal weights suspended from the vertices of a given triangle.

2. A rod 30 inches long rests in a horizontal position between two pegs, of which one is at the end, a weight of 5 pounds is suspended at the other end, find the position of the second peg in order that the pressure on it may be 15 lbs.

3. How would you determine the height to which a body would ascend when projected vertically upwards in vacuo?

4. A cube floating in water sinks to three-fourths of its depth, to what depth will it sink in mercury if the specific gravity of mercury be 13.

5. An object is held opposite a convex lens, at a distance equal to four times its focal length, determine the nature and position of its image.

6. Describe the several parts of the eye, and illustrate by a figure the refraction of a pencil of rays entering it.

7. How is it proved that sound is produced by the vibrations of ponderable matter?

8. What is meant by a unit of heat? if the specific heat of a substance be ·11 how many units of heat would be necessary to raise 20 lbs. of it through 150°.

9. How is it proved experimentally that solid bodies expand on an increase of temperature?

10. Why do metals at the ordinary temperature feel cold?

11. What is meant by a diamagnetic substance?

12. Give an outline of the process of electrotyping.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (SENIOR).

1. How with a dipping needle alone could you determine the magnetic meridian, and true dip?

2. How would you determine the magnetic axis of a bar?

3. Describe accurately the several parts of the Induction Coil.

4. Explain the principle of the sine galvanometer.

5. How do you explain the current air which proceeds from a point attached to the conductor of an electrical machine when in action?

6. Describe some method of determining the number of vibrations of air which produce a certain musical tone.

7. Write down the numerical relations which subsist between the several notes of the gamut.

8. How would you deduce the change of volume of a gas caused by a simultaneous change in its pressure and temperature?

9. How does the latent heat of steam vary with its temperature?

10. What relation exists between the absorbing and reflecting powers of different bodies?

11. How is it experimentally proved that some crystallized bodies transmit heat differently in different directions?

12. Describe the Thermo-electric pile.

Prize Questions.

1. How does the pitch of an organ-pipe vary with the temperature? give the reason for your answer.

2. A plate and string vibrating in the same time produce tones of the same pitch but of different quality, how is this explained?

3. Describe the method of determining the dew-point of the wet bulb thermometer, and hence show how to get the coefficient of saturation of the air.

4. Describe Joule's method of determining the mechanical equivalent of Heat.

5. The specific Heat of a gas at a constant volume is different from its specific Heat at a constant pressure. Why so?

6. Describe some experiment to show the apparent radiation of cold, give an explanation of it.

7. Describe and explain the means by which water has been frozen in a red-hot vessel.

8. A copper helix, through which a Voltaic current is passing, is suspended so as to have free motion in a horizontal plane, describe accurately the position it will assume.

9. What is meant by the equivalent length of a circuit? How can we determine it when the lengths, sections, and conducting powers of its several parts are known.

10. A current of known intensity passes simultaneously through several conductors, how would you determine the intensity in each part.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. If two forces be represented by two sides of a triangle, their resultant will be represented by twice the line drawn from their intersection to bisect the third side.

2. A weight of 20 lbs. is attached to a string, one extremity of which is fixed, what horizontal force must be applied to the weight in order that the string should make an angle of 30° with the vertical?

3. A uniform rod rests with its extremities on two props, at what point of it must a weight equal to its own weight be suspended in order that

the pressure on the props should be in the ratio of 2 : 1; the length of the rod being 60 inches?

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4. A particle falls from rest, find the space described in the last three seconds of a fall through a height of 330 feet.

5. Prove that the centrifugal force on a body moving in a circle is given by the formula $f=\frac{v^2}{r}$.

6. A cylinder of iron, 12 inches in length, is placed in a vessel of mercury, with its axis vertical, to what depth will it sink, the specific gravity of iron being 7·2 that of mercury 13·6?

7. State and prove the rule for determining the pressure in a plane surface immersed in a fluid.

8. Is Venus a morning or an evening star shortly before being in inferior conjunction, what phase does she then present?

9. Explain and prove the rule for determining the latitude by the meridian transits of a circumpolar star, and show how to correct for refraction.

10. What must be the relation between the following elements in order that a lunar eclipse may be total, viz.:—The angular distance of the centre of the moon and centre of the earth's shadow, the moon's apparent semidiameter and horizontal parallax, the sun's apparent semidiameter and horizontal parallax?

11. Explain the construction of Newton's reflecting telescope and prove the rule for ascertaining its magnifying power.

12. Prove that the deviation produced by a prism with a small refracting angle is given by the following formula, viz.:—$\delta=(\mu-1)\epsilon$.

Prize Questions.*

1. Assuming the rule for the composition of forces acting at a point, prove that for the composition of parallel forces.

2. Define a couple. Explain what is meant by its moment, and prove that two couples in the same plane will equilibrate if their moments be equal and opposite.

3. If a heavy body be made to describe a circle on the deck of a ship, the common centre of gravity will describe a circle.

4. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

5. How long must a force of 100 ozs. act on a body weighing 100 lbs. to impress on it a velocity of 5 yards per second?

6. A seconds pendulum is carried to the top of a mountain, and there is found to lose one minute per day, what is the height of the mountain?

7. A U tube, closed at one end, is filled with air, mercury is poured into it until it stands at the height of 6 inches in each of the vertical arms, a column of water, 80 inches in length, is then poured into the open arm, to what height will the mercury rise in the closed side?

8. Show how the truth of Kepler's first two laws can be established in the case of the earth, from observing at intervals the sun's apparent diameter and longitude.

9. Given the right ascension and declination of a star, and the obliquity of the ecliptic, calculate its latitude and longitude.

10. Explain how the relative distances of a planet and the earth from the sun can be computed.

11. In a spherical reflector, prove that the focal length is a mean proportional between the distances of the radiant and its conjugate from the principle focus.

12. Derive a formula for the focal length of a lens formed by cementing together two lenses of different focal lengths.

JOHN ENGLAND.

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CHEMISTRY.

Pass Questions.

N.B.—The name and faculty of each student are to be written on the first page of each book.

Answers to any fifteen questions will be regarded as sufficient for the pass examination.

1. Give examples of monad, dyad, triad, and tetrad metalloids and metals. Write their symbols with the indications of their atomicities.

2. Name the following compounds—

$$H_2\cancel{S},\ N_2\cancel{O},\ \cancel{C}H_4,\ KH\cancel{O},\ CoH_2\cancel{O}_2,\ KHC\cancel{O}_3,\ NaHS\cancel{O}_4,\ Ca2N\cancel{O}_3.$$

3. Give examples in symbols illustrative of simple and of double decomposition.

4. Illustrate the processes of oxidation and of deoxidation by different modes of preparing sulphurous acid. Give its composition in weight and in volume, and its properties.

5. Give the formulae and the properties of the compounds produced by the action of nitric acid on copper.

6. Prepare phosphoric acid from bones. Write the formula of the hydrated tribasic acid, and mention the best test for its soluble salts.

7. Sulphuric acid is deoxidised by carbon, write out in symbols the reactions.

8. Illustrate combination by volume in the formation of water, sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, nitrous oxide, and hydrochloric acid.

9. Prepare carbonic oxide from ferrocyanide of potassium. Give the composition by weight and by volume, and the properties of this gas.

10. Write the formulae of the oxides, and of the hydrates of potassium, calcium, barium, and of the salts which they form with nitric and sulphuric acids.

11. What is meant by an anhydride? Give examples.

12. What is the present notion of an acid and of a salt? Give examples in symbols of normal salts formed by the union of a monad with a polybasic acid, and of a dyad with a monobasic acid.

13. Prepare carbonate of sodium from the chloride.

14. Describe shortly the metallurgy of zinc.

15. Salts of silver, copper, manganese, and lime are in the same solution, what would be the effect of adding, in the following order—

$$1\text{st},\ HCI;\ 2\text{nd},\ H_2S;\ 3\text{rd},\ (NH_4)_2S;\ 4\text{th},\ (NH_4)_2\ \cancel{C}\cancel{O}_3\,?$$

16. Write the formulae of the oxides of copper. State what effect is produced in a solution of sulphate of copper by caustic potash, and grape sugar by the aid of heat.

17. Give some examples of oxides which are isomorphous.

18. Nascent hydrogen acts on antimonial compounds, state what gas is formed; how would you distinguish it from the similar compound formed from arsenical preparations under the same circumstances.

19. Prepare the two oxides of mercury, and the corresponding chlorides.

20. To what crystalline system does the rhombic dodecahedron belong? What are the notations of the axes of this system?

21. Prepare oxygen by means of oxide of barium. Mark its atomicity. How is it changed into allotropic oxygen?

22. What is the water type? Illustrate it by the formation of anhydrous and of hydrated oxide of sodium on this type.

23. In the combustion of nitrogenized organic bodies with oxide of copper an error is apt to be caused, in estimating the quantity of carbon, by the production of a certain gas. State what gas it is, and how you would prevent its formation.

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24. Ten grains of an organic substance give on combustion with oxide of copper 16·28 grains of carbonic anhydride, calculate the percentage of carbon.

$$\text{Ꞓ}=12$$
$$\text{Ꝋ}=16$$

25. State generally the method of ascertaining the atomic weight of an organic acid.

CHEMISTRY.

Prize Questions.

N.B.—The name and faculty of each student are to be written on the first page of each book.

1. Point out the distinction between a molecule and an atom. Give the molecular and the atomic weights of hydrogen and of ammonia.

2. Give examples of the monatomic and polyatomic elements. Show by graphic notation what is meant by absolute, latent, and active atomicities. Illustrate in the same manner a saturated and a non-saturated compound.

3. Show that hydrosulphuric acid is the analogue of water. Point out by symbols the similarity of constitution of hydrosulphate of ammonium, of hydrate of potash.

4. What compounds of phosphorus are known in the anhydrous form? State how they are prepared both in the anhydrous and the hydrated form.

5. Prepare selenium. Contrast its compounds with those of another element which it closely resembles.

6. Contrast the old views of the constitution of acids and of salts with those which are now generally adopted. Write the formulae of some normal acid, and basic salts on both views.

7. Name the metals whose salts are not precipitated from an acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen. Show by symbols why this gas when passed into neutral persulphate of iron does not cause any precipitation of the metal. Point out what really takes place.

8. Given the sulphate of barium, prepare from it the hydrated oxide. State in what manner oxygen gas may be obtained by means of this oxide.

9. With what oxide is alumina isomorphous? Illustrate isomorphism by the formulae of different alums.

10. In what state is bismuth generally found in nature? Give the formulae of its oxide, chloride, sulphide, and nitrate. What effect has water on the last two compounds, and how would you distinguish the products in this case from the similar one formed from chloride of antimony by water.

11. How is white porcipitate prepared? What is its constitution according to the old and new views? How would you detect the presence of the different bodies which enter into its composition.

12. How is metallic platinum obtained from its ores? Mention some of its properties. Give the formulae of its oxides and chlorides, and of the double salts which the latter form with potassium and ammonium.

13. Derive $a : a : \infty c$ from $a : \infty a : c$, and $a : \infty a : \infty c$ from $a : a : c$. Name the figures.

14. What is the distinction between the combining quantity and the molecular weight of an organic compound? How is the former obtained? By what means would you arrive at a knowledge of the latter?

15. One hundred grains of the double salt of nicotine and of platinum

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contain 34·17 grains of metallic platinum, calculate the atomic weight of the alkaloid.

Pt=107·5
Cl= 35·5

J. Blyth, M.D., *Professor.*

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

1. Name the orders of the class Echinodermata.
2. Define, as nearly as possible, the class Crustacea.
3. What animals belong to the group of Molluscoida? How do these differ from Mollusca, in the stricter sense?
4. Compare selachians with true osseous fishes (Teleostei).
5. Give the dental formula of the horse.

6. Note some of the more striking modifications of foliage seen among the British Umbelliferæ.
7. Describe the fruit of any umbelliferous plant.
8. Describe the flower of wheat or any other grass.
9. Compare the flowers of Ranunculus and Aconitum.
10. Give the characters of the order Scrophularineæ.

J. Reay Greene.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. What are the agencies which alter the outline of the earth's crust?
2. In what kinds of rocks do fossils occur; and of what value are fossils in connexion with geology?
3. Give a section showing *Anticlinal* and *Synclinal axes;* also one showing *unconformability*, and define these terms.
4. What areas in Ireland afford Metamorphic Rocks; and what are the several kinds of Metamorphic Rocks in these areas?
5. What is the earliest genus of Trilobites; and what is the position and name of the rocks which contain this genus?
6. What is the mineral nature of the strata known as the Carboniferous slate of Ireland; and name some of the most characteristic fossils of these strata?
7. What deposits in the British Isles afford Rock Salt; and with what kinds of rock is this substance usually associated?
8. What is the British representation of the Neocomian group of the Continental Geologists?
9. Name the strata which form the middle Eocene group as this occurs in the Isle of Wight, and state some of the characteristic fossils thereof?
10. What is nature of the Flora, as regards climate, of the Miocene Formation?
11. To what family of minerals do Agates belong, and what are their characters and composition?
12. Where, and in what condition does Platina occur?
13. In what respect do Red Iron Ore (Hæmatite) and Brown Iron Ore (Limonite) differ from each other?

Robert Harkness.

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EQUITY.

1. In what class of cases have Courts of Equity exclusive jurisdiction; and in what class of cases do they disclaim to have any?

2. Enumerate the "General Maxims" of Equity Jurisprudence?

3. Define the kind of "mistake" to rectify which a Court of Equity will grant relief?

4. What is a *donatio mortis causâ?* In what particulars does it differ from, and in what does it resemble a legacy?

5. How are trusts classified? What trusts must be evidenced by a writing declaratory of the trusts?

6. How do Courts of Equity regard things covenanted or agreed to be done? and what is essential in such cases to the creation of a constructive trust?

7. What is the effect of a stipulation that a mortgagee shall receive interest on the mortgage debt at £4 per cent., and that if the interest be not duly and regularly paid on the days appointed for the payment he shall be entitled to interest at the rate of £6 per cent?

8. What remedy has a mortgagee in Equity to enforce payment of the mortgage debt? and what is the relief to which a mortgager is entitled?

9. How are injunctions classified?

10. For what kind of debts will a writ of *Ne exeat regno* be issued?

REAL PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.

1. What is the nature of the interest which a lessee or a person who has taken a lease of lands or houses for a term of years has in the property comprised in the lease?

2. Explain "general occupancy" at common law. By what statute were the evils incident to general occupancy removed? What is meant by "a special occupant?"

3. Is there any, and if so, what difference in the barring of an estate tail and an estate "in quasi entail," in lands held for lives renewable for ever?

4. What word is indispensably necessary in a Conveyance to create an estate in fee-simple? to create an estate in tail special? and do those words confer any actual estate upon any other person than the Grantee, and if not, for what reason?

5. Distinguish between tenants holding in "severalty," "joint tenancy," and "tenancy in common," and what are the four "unities" of a joint tenancy?

6. Lands are conveyed to A and B (husband and wife), and to C, a third person, and their heirs—what proportion of the lands are they respectively entitled to hold?

7. If an estate be held *by entireties*, what parties are necessary to a conveyance of the inheritance, and what forms are necessary for the due completion of the Deed of Conveyance?

8. Why are estates in reversion and remainder said to *lie in grant?*

9. Give an outline of an ordinary Purchase Deed, observing the order and formalities observed in approved precedents.

10. Why was a Conveyance by way of "Lease and Release" said to be an *innocent* Conveyance? How did the lease or bargain and sale for a year operate to vest the legal possession of the land demised in the lessee for a year? What kind of Deed is now used to convey inheritances whether corporeal or incorporeal?

11. For what purpose is attestation of a Deed by a subscribing witness indispensable?

12. How may executory estates in land be created? and in what respect do executory interests differ essentially from contingent remainders?

13. How are hereditaments purely incorporeal classified? To what class does a rent-charge belong?

14. Give an instance of a surrender in law of a lease, and of an assignment of a lease by operation of law?

15. In what manner may a power of appointment by will be properly exercised?

16. Give an instance of a Covenant implied by law?

17. What is the supposed origin of the rule that a good title to lands should be made for a period of sixty years back?

Personal Property and Contracts.

1. How are the subjects of personal property chiefly distinguished from real property?

2. How are contracts classified?

3. What are the requisites for an effectual sale of goods of the value of £10 or upwards?

4. Under what circumstances has a vendor of goods a right to resume their possession after he had parted it under a contract of sale—what is such right called, and how may it be lost? What effect has the exercise of such right on the contract for sale?

5. How many persons may be joint owners of a ship, and into how many shares may the property in a ship be divided?

6. State the rules of law with respect to the appropriation of payments where more than one debt is due.

7. What is meant by *Consols*, and of what kind of property do they consist?

8. Define copyright, and state how long may the property in copyright endure.

9. What are bottomry and respondentia?

10. In the construction of contracts, what is the distinction taken between matter of express warranty and of representation merely?

11. What is requisite to entitle a party to recover money by virtue of a policy of insurance against loss by fire—and to what extent can the claim be sustained?

12. How are legacies classified? and how may a legacy be adeemed? Give an instance where a legacy does not lapse, although the legatee may die in the testator's lifetime.

13. What formalities are prescribed by statute to render a bill of sale of chattels valid against execution creditors of the assignor?

14. What is the distinction between an executor and an administrator? and give instances of limited administrations?

15. How is the distribution of an intestate's effects regulated?

16. What formalities are requisite to enable a married woman to dispose of her reversionary interest in personal property to which she may be entitled?

17. Within what period of time must actions for the recovery of debts, detinue, or replevin, be bought, and how far is the time affected by the nature of the debt, or the security for it?

Professor Barry, *Examiner.*

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the nature and use of areolar tissue.
2. What are the microscopic features of adipose tissue?
3. Describe the microscopic features of voluntary muscular fibre.
4. Describe the fibro-cartilaginous tissue.
5. Describe the interior of the right auricle of the heart.
6. Describe the arytenoid cartilages and the vocal cords.
7. How are the spinal nerves connected with the cord, and how do they proceed from it in the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions?
8. Describe the changes in the state of the air and blood produced by the respiratory process.
9. Describe the impulse and sounds which accompany the action of the heart.
10. Describe the position and connexions of the pancreatic gland.
11. Describe the transverse arch of the colon and its visceral relations.
12. Describe the cortical part of the kidney and the Malpighian bodies.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the shaft and articular extremities of the clavicle; also mention precisely the attachments of muscles and ligaments to this bone.
2. Describe the head, neck, shaft, and lower end of the fibula; state the connexions of ligaments and muscles with this bone.
3. State the origin, insertion, and relations of the pyriformis muscle.
4. Describe the origin, insertion, and relations of the gluteus medius muscle.
5. Describe the course and relations of the axillary artery; mention the branches of this vessel.
6. State the origin, course, and relations of the internal epigastric artery.
7. Describe the lumbar plexus of nerves, and mention its branches.
8. Describe the connexions of the thyroid body and the thyroid arteries.
9. State the connexions of the vesica urinaria in the male subject.
10. Mention the connexions of the submaxillary gland.

J. H. CORBETT.

PRIZE AND SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1867–68.

1. What are the changes effected in the local blastema as the result of inflammation?
2. What are the changes in the textural elements themselves?
3. Describe Rokitansky's and Virchow's doctrines, as to the origin of pus.
4. Describe the process of ulceration and that of gangrene, and how do they differ?
5. Detail the different forms of erysipelas, its pathology, and the various methods of treatment adapted for each of its stages.
6. Relate the different kinds of hemorrhage, their causes, symptoms, and treatment.
7. How would you distinguish dislocation of the hip on the dorsum ilii from intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur? and describe the symptoms of each, and the treatment.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

8. Describe the symptoms of strangulated inguinal hernia, the different methods of treatment, and the operation for the irreducible form.

9. Relate the different kinds of cataract, their pathology, and the operations suited for each, especially that of linear extraction, as adopted by Gräfe.

James Tanner, Professor of Surgery.

Medical Jurisprudence (Legal Part.)

1. Upon what two grounds is "hearsay evidence" excluded by the law of England?

2. In what manner may questions be properly framed in the cross-examination of a witness, as distinguished from the direct; and what kind of questions are properly put on re-examination?

3. How far may experts or skilled witnesses corroborate their opinions by reference to works of authority on the subject of their examination?

4. What is the Medico-legal definition of a wound? Describe what is meant in law by a "maim," "a grievous bodily harm," and a "disabling," respectively.

5. To complete the crime of "murder," how soon after the injury must the death have taken place?

6. What, in your opinion, may be fairly reported to be an "Insurable life"? To render the life of a party insurable, to what extent should he appear to be free from disorders which tend to shorten life?

7. What are the forms necessary for the valid execution of a will? What may be regarded as about the best criterion of the existence of a testable capacity at the time of the execution of a will?

8. What is indispensably necessary to entitle a witness under examination to refresh his memory by reference to written memoranda?

Professor Barry, *Examiner.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

1. An individual is discovered suspended by the neck. On inspection, the body is found to be free from injuries; opium is detected in the stomach; from what signs would you conclude that this was a case of suicide, and not of poisoning by opium and suspension of the body after death?

2. A body is found in a room with a bloody knife beside it. Between the fourth and fifth ribs on the right side is observed a penetrating wound, the direction of which is backwards, slightly upwards, and to the right; prussic acid is detected in the stomach; state all the circumstances which would lead you to conclude that the wound was not suicidal.

3. State shortly the characteristic features of amentia, dementia, and mania.

4. State the different modes of death in cases of drowning. Describe briefly the mode of treatment to be adopted.

5. Contrast the progress of the symptoms in transmitre tetanus, and in poisoning by strychnine. State the most frequent *post mortem* condition of the heart in the two cases.

6. Describe the symptoms, treatment, and *post mortem* appearance of poisoning by morphia. How would you detect it by Stas' method.

J. Blyth.

Appendix B.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Describe the female urethra, its structure, direction, and relations to neighbouring parts. Describe also the mode of introducing the catheter.

2. What is the amnion; how is it formed, and what are its uses? Describe its relations to the chorion in early and in late pregnancy. How is it circumstanced with regard to the umbilical vessels?

3. Detail the phenomena of a normal menstruation, giving the characters of the menstrual fluid. What are the determining causes of its occurrence; and what is its value as a sign of pregnancy?

4. Give an outline of the structure and formation of the maternal portion of the placenta. How is the blood conveyed to and from it; and how is this blood circumstanced in relation to that of the fœtus?

5. Describe the most usual symptoms of an abortion. What are the local conditions which immediately give rise to the symptoms? Mention the principal points which would guide you in your treatment.

6. The fœtal head is entering the pelvis in the second position of Nægele. Detail the successive steps of its entrance, progress, and exit, until the child is born. Where would you expect to hear the pulsation of the fœtal heart in this case?

7. Give the symptoms, mechanism, and management of a footling presentation.

8. Enumerate the chief conditions in a difficult labour in which you would consider the use of the forceps indicated. What sort of instrument would you use when the head is still pretty high up in the cavity? Describe the steps of their application in this case.

9. The membranes have ruptured, and the umbilical cord has prolapsed in a labour otherwise natural; and it is still pulsating. Give an account of the several expedients you would have recourse to, so as to give the child the best chance of life.

10. In a case of placenta prævia, where the placenta is partially attached over the os uteri; with considerable hæmorrhage, good pains, and os but little dilated; what would be your immediate line of treatment, and what ulterior management may be required?

J. R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

MEDICINE.

1. Relate some of the leading symptoms of hysteria. State the cause of the disease and the period of life of its commencement and termination.

2. What disease or diseases is it most likely to be confounded with, and the diagnostic marks in each case?

3. At what period of life do neuralgic affections most occur? State the cause of this preference.

4. What are the usual divisions of epilepsy and the grounds of such divisions?

5. What are the symptoms and cause of facial paralysis? What would induce you to give an unfavourable prognosis?

6. Why are apoplectic seizures to be expected in a case of cerebral softening? Why are second attacks of apoplexy likely to supervene on a first?

7. Describe the progress of a single pustule in a case of variola, from its commencement to its termination.

8. What are the chief points of distinction between typhus and typhoid fever?

9. State the causes which produce malaria and favour its spread.

AppendixB.

Selection Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

10. Describe the progressive changes produced by inflammation in a serous membrane, and the effects on the principal organs lined by it, namely, brain, lungs, heart, and peritoneum.

11. What is the relation as to cause and effect between diseases of the stomach and liver?

DENIS C. O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

Pass Questions.

1. Opium; physiological action, therapeutical uses, preparations, their doses and modes of administration.
2. Tartar emetic; same particulars, with tests of impurities.
3. Aloes; active principle, action, uses, advantages and disadvantages, with modes of correcting latter.
4. Turpentine; action and uses.
5. Sulphate of magnesia; same particulars.
6. Iron; general action and therapeutical applications.

Prize Questions.

1. Petrowsky's conclusions as to the effects of iron.
2. Adulterations of iodide of potassium, and modes of detecting them.
3. What are the constituents of opium, and how do they differ in action?
4. Give the therapeutical division of cathartics, mode of action of each class, and therapeutical applications.
5. What are the modes of ascertaining the action of remedies? What the relative value of each?

N.B.—Pass questions to be answered first.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

AppendixC.

APPENDIX C.

List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

LIST of the STUDENTS who obtained HONORS or PRIZES at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS held in June, 1868.

GREEK (Third Year).	
Joseph O'Brien,	1st.
Maurice Daly,	2nd.
GREEK (Senior).	
Michael Finucane,	1st.
GREEK (Junior).	
Robert Burgess,	1st.
Charles Harvey,	2nd.
Patrick Concannon,	3rd.
Philip Benson,	4th.
LATIN (Third Year).	
Joseph O'Brien,	1st.
Maurice Daly,	2nd.
LATIN (Senior).	
Michael Finucane,	1st.
James Magill,	2nd.
LATIN (Junior).	
Philip Benson,	1st.
Timothy Nevil, Robert Burgess,	2nd.
Charles Harvey,	4th.
MATHEMATICS (Senior).	
Thomas Horan,	1st.
Benjamin Parkes,	2nd.
James Moran,	3rd.
HISTORY.	
Charles Crookshanks,	1st.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.	
Daniel Wilson,	1st.
Walter Dnnn,	2nd.
Patrick Concannon,	3rd.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.	
Joseph O'Brien,	1st.
Charles Crookshanks,	2nd.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.	
Roderick W. Kane,	1st.
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.	
Roderick W. Kane,	1st.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	
Thomas Horan,	1st.
Benjamin Parkes,	2nd

List of Students who obtained Honors or Prizes—*continued.*

Appendix C.

List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

Natural Philosophy (Medical).	
John Burke,	1st.
James Hurley,	2nd.
Francis Tuohy,	3rd.
Geology and Mineralogy.	
John Taylor,	
Francis Fair,	
George Horan,	
French (Junior).	
Walter Dunne,	1st.
Charles Harvey,	2nd.
Edward Shipsey,	3rd.
French (Medical).	
Joseph Wilson,	1st.
John Bourke,	2nd.
William Nealon,	3rd.
James Hurley,	4th.
Engineering (2nd year.)	
Benjamin Parkes,	1st.
James Moran,	2nd.
Alfred Dann,	
Chemistry.	
John Burke,	1st.
Francis Tuohy,	2nd.
Charles Haines,	3rd.
Augustin O'Connor,	4th.
Benjamin Parkes,	5th.
John Mahony,	6th.
Natural History.	
Richard Henry,	1st.
Joseph Wilson,	
Political Economy.	
Matthew J. Bourke,	1st.
Charles Crookshanks,	2nd.
Logic.	
Michael Finncane,	1st.
Metaphysics.	
Thomas Rearden,	1st.
Mathew J. Bourke,	2nd.
Charles Crookshanks,	
Law, English (2nd year).	
Cornelius Curtin,	1st.
Law, English (1st year).	
Stephen Ronan,	1st.
Law, Civil (2nd year).	
Cornelius Curtin,	1st.
Law, Civil (1st year).	
William Taylor,	1st.
Stephen Ronan,	

Medicine.

Anatomy and Physiology (1st year).	
Francis Tuohy,	1st.
Augustin O'Connor,	2nd.
John Burke,	3rd.
Richard Ryan,	4th.
George Vickery,	5th.
Anatomy and Physiology (2nd year).	
John O'Neill,	1st.
James C. Holland,	2nd.
Materia Medica.	
John O'Neill,	1st.
Practical Chemistry.	
John O'Neill,	1st.
David W. O'Connor,	2nd.
Jeremiah M'Craith,	3rd.
Henry Pearde,	
Surgery.	
Alexander S. Merrick,	1st.
Matthew M. O'Connell,	2nd.
Midwifery.	
Alexander S. Merrick,	1st.
Matthew M. O'Connell,	2nd.
John F. Enright,	3rd.
Philip Cogan,	4th.
Practical Anatomy.	
Matthew M. O'Connell,	1st.
Alexander S. Merrick,	2nd.
Michael Kearney,	3rd.
Philip Cogan,	4th.
Medical Jurisprudence.	
John Donovan,	1st.
William Newsam,	2nd.
James M. Beamish,	3rd.
Thomas Lumsden,	4th.
Practice of Medicine.	
William F. Newsam,	1st.
John Donovan,	
James M. Beamish,	3rd.
Timothy Crowly,	
Thomas Lumsden,	

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Selection of Papers of Questions used at the Scholarship Examinations.

Greek.—Senior Scholarship in Ancient Classics.

(A.)—Translate :—

Æschylus—*Persæ*, vv. 799–833.

ΧΟΡΟΣ. πῶς εἶπας; οὐ γὰρ πᾶν στράτευμα βαρβάρων
περᾷ τὸν Ἕλλης πορθμὸν Εὐρώπης ἄπο;
ΔΑΡΕΙΟΣ. παῦροί γε πολλῶν, εἴ τι πιστεῦσαι θεῶν

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

χρὴ θεσφάτοισιν, ἐς τὰ νῦν πεπραγμένα
βλέψαντα· συμβαίνει γὰρ οὐ τὰ μὲν, τὰ δ' οὔ.
κεἴπερ τάδ' ἐστὶ, πλῆθος ἔκκριτον στρατοῦ
λείπει κεναῖσιν ἐλπίσιν πεπεισμένος.
μίμνουσι δ' ἔνθα πεδίον Ἀσωπὸς ῥοαῖς
ἄρδει, φίλον πίασμα Βοιωτῶν χθονί·
οὗ σφιν κακῶν ὕψιστ' ἐπαμμένει παθεῖν,
ὕβρεως ἄποινα κἀθέων φρονημάτων·
οἳ γῆν μολόντες Ἑλλάδ' οὐ θεῶν βρέτη
ᾐδοῦντο συλᾶν οὐδὲ πιμπράναι νεώς.
βωμοὶ δ' ἄϊστοι, δαιμόνων θ' ἱδρύματα
πρόρριζα φύρδην ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων.
τοιγὰρ κακῶς δράσαντες οὐκ ἐλάσσονα
πάσχουσι, τὰ δὲ μέλλουσι, κοὐδέπω κακῶν
κρηπὶς ὕπεστιν, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἐκπιδύεται.
τόσος γὰρ ἔσται πέλανος αἱματοσταγὴς
πρὸς γῇ Πλαταιῶν Δωρίδος λόγχης ὕπο·
θῖνες νεκρῶν δὲ καὶ τριτοσπόρῳ γονῇ
ἄφωνα σημανοῦσιν ὄμμασιν βροτῶν
ὡς οὐχ ὑπέρφευ θνητὸν ὄντα χρὴ φρονεῖν
ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανθοῦσ' ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν
ἄτης, ὅθεν πάγκλαυτον ἐξαμᾷ θέρος.
τοιαῦθ' ὁρῶντες τῶνδε τἀπιτίμια,
μέμνησθ' Ἀθηνῶν Ἑλλάδος τε, μηδέ τις
ὑπερφρονήσας τὸν παρόντα δαίμονα
ἄλλων ἐρασθεὶς ὄλβον ἐκχέῃ μέγαν.
Ζεύς τοι κολαστὴς τῶν ὑπερκόπων ἄγαν
φρονημάτων ἔπεστιν, εὔθυνος βαρύς.
πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνον σωφρονεῖν κεχρημένον
πινύσκετ' εὐλόγοισι νουθετήμασι,
λῆξαι θεοβλαβοῦνθ' ὑπερκόπῳ θράσει.

1. Πλῆθος ἔκκριτον στρατοῦ κ.τ.λ. Explain this statement.

2. What is the exact meaning of κρηπίς? Translate the line in which it occurs, with the various readings ἐκπιδύεται and ἐκπληθύεται.

3. Explain the construction σωφρονεῖν κεχρημένοι.

4. Explain the expression πέλανος αἱματοσφαγής by a periphrasis.

5. In what respect is the *Persæ* the most imperfect of the extant tragedies of Æschylus?

(B.)—Translate :—

THUCYDIDES, book iii., c. 89.

Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ ἦλθον ὡς ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλοῦντες Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου ἡγουμένου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως, σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν καὶ οὐκ ἐγένετο ἐσβολή, καὶ περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, τῆς Εὐβοίας ἐν Ὀροβίαις ἡ θάλασσα ἐπανελθοῦσα ἀπὸ τῆς τότε οὔσης γῆς καὶ κυματωθεῖσα ἐπῆλθε τῆς πόλεως μέρος τι, καὶ τὸ μὲν κατέκλυσε, τὸ δ' ὑπενόστησε, καὶ θάλασσα νῦν ἐστι πρότερον οὖσα γῆ· καὶ ἀνθρώπους διέφθειρεν ὅσοι μὴ ἐδύναντο φθῆναι πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἀναδραμόντες. καὶ περὶ Ἀταλάντην τὴν ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀπουντίοις νῆσον παραπλησία γίγνεται ἐπίκλυσις, καὶ τοῦ τε φρουρίου τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεῖλε καὶ δύο νεῶν ἀνελκυσμένων τὴν ἑτέραν κατέαξεν. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἐν Πεπαρήθῳ κύματος ἐπαναχώρησίς τις, οὐ μέντοι ἐπέκλυσέ γε· καὶ σεισμὸς τοῦ τείχους τι κατέβαλε καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον καὶ ἄλλας οἰκίας ὀλίγας. αἴτιον δ' ἔγωγε νομίζω τοῦ τοιούτου, ᾗ ἰσχυρότατος ὁ σεισμὸς *ἐγένετο, κατὰ τοῦτο ἀποστέλλειν τε τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐξαπίνης πάλιν ἐπισπωμένην βιαιότερον τὴν ἐπίκλυσιν ποιεῖν· ἄνευ δὲ σεισμοῦ οὐκ ἄν μοι δοκεῖ τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι γενέσθαι.*

1. What part of the verb is *ἐσβαλοῦντες*, and what is the exact force of the preceding *ὡς*?

2. What is the construction of *τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων*?

3. Supply the ellipses in *τὸ μὲν κατέκλυσε, τὸ δ' ὑπενόστησε.*

4. Καὶ *θάλασσα νῦν ἐστὶ πρότερον οὖσα γῆ.* How would the meaning be affected by substituting *ἐστὶν ἡ* for *ἐστί*?

5. Τοῦ *τε φρουρίου.* Why is *φρουρίου* in the genitive?

6. Describe accurately the positions of the places mentioned in this chapter.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate into Attic Greek :—

It often seems to us a great contradiction in Greek mythology that the chief of the gods should be represented as himself subject to fate. We do not enough consider what a real and deep comfort the polytheist found in this thought. A ruler of the elements might have in himself all the vicissitudes which nature exhibits. If he were like a human sovereign he might have all the caprices of a human sovereign. This faith in necessity told the Greek that the universe was not after all dependent on those natural vicissitudes or human caprices, that a law fixed and unchangeable was beneath them all. At times it seemed to him as if Jove, the king of earth, was chaining down all the aspirations of man, was fastening to a rock, and, tormenting with a vulture, the champions who sought to do him good—to make him freer and wiser. What a relief to think that destiny had determined the period of his captivity and of the tyranny which had imposed it! And yet there were times when the sense of a hard, dry iron rule—an irresistible destiny—became more intolerable than the government of the most uncertain king.

Into Iambic verse :—

Lear. Pray do not mock me :
I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and upward ; and, to deal plainly,
I fear, I am not in my perfect mind.
Methinks, I should know you, and know this man ;
Yet, I am doubtful : for I am mainly ignorant
What place this is ; and all the skill I have
Remembers not these garments ; nor I know not
Where I did lodge last night. Do not laugh at me ;
For, as I am a man, I think this lady
To be my child, Cordelia.
Cordelia. And so I am ; I am.
Lear. Be your tears wet? Yes, faith, I pray weep not.
If you have poison for me, I will drink it :
I know you do not love me ; for your sisters
Have, as I do remember, done me wrong.
You have some cause, they have not.

SHAKESPEARE.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

GREEK.—SECOND YEAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate :—

(A.)—HOMER—*Odyssey*, book xvii., vv. 217–232.

Νῦν μὲν δὴ μάλα πάγχυ κακὸς κακὸν ἡγηλάζει,
ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον.
πῇ δὴ τόνδε μολοβρὸν ἄγεις, ἀμέγαρτε συβῶτα,
πτωχὸν ἀνιηρὸν, δαιτῶν ἀπολυμαντῆρα ;
ὃς πολλῇς φλιῇσι παραστὰς θλίψεται ὤμους,
αἰτίζων ἀκόλους, οὐκ ἄορας οὐδὲ λέβητας·
τόν κ' εἴ μοι δοίης σταθμῶν ῥυτῆρα λιπέσθαι
σηκοκόρον τ' ἔμεναι θαλλόν τ' ἐρίφοισι φορῆναι,
καί κεν ὀρὸν πίνων μεγάλην ἐπιγουνίδα θεῖτο.
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οὖν δὴ ἔργα κάκ' ἔμμαθεν, οὐκ ἐθελήσει
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πτώσσων κατὰ δῆμον
βούλεται αἰτίζων βόσκειν ἣν γαστέρ' ἄναλτον.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
αἴ κ' ἔλθῃ πρὸς δώματ' 'Οδυσσῆος θείοιο,
πολλά οἱ ἀμφὶ κάρη σφέλα ἀνδρῶν ἐκ παλαμάων
πλευραὶ ἀποτρίψουσι δόμον κάτα βαλλομένοιο.

1. *a.* Derive *ἡγηλάζειν*, *μολοβρός*, *ἄκολος*, *σηκοκόρος*, *ἀμέγαρτος*, *ἄναλτος*. *b.* Decline *ἄορας*, *κάρη*, and *σφέλα*. *c.* Distinguish between *ὄρος* and *ὀρός*. *d.* What is the apparent distinction between *ἐθέλειν* and *βούλεσθαι*, as derived from this passage?

(B.)—ÆSCHYLUS—*Prometheus Vinctus*, vv. 560–584.

Τίς γῆ ; τί γένος ; τίνα φῶ λεύσσειν
τόνδε χαλινοῖς ἐν πετρίνοισιν
χειμαζόμενον ;
τίνος ἀμπλακίας ποιναῖς ὀλέκει ;
σήμηνον ὅποι
γῆς ἡ μογερὰ πεπλάνημαι.
ἆ ἆ,
χρίει τις αὖ με τὰν τάλαιναν οἶστρος,
εἴδωλον Ἄργου γηγενοῦς, ἄλευ δᾶ,
τὸν μυριωπὸν εἰσορῶσα βούταν.
ὁ δὲ πορεύεται δόλιον ὄμμ' ἔχων,
ὃν οὐδὲ κατθανόντα γαῖα κεύθει.
ἀλλ' ἐμὲ τὰν τάλαιναν
ἐξ ἐνέρων περῶν κυναγετεῖ,
πλανᾷ τε νῆστιν ἀνὰ τὰν παραλίαν ψάμμον.
ὑπὸ δὲ κηρόπλαστος ὀτοβεῖ δόναξ
ἀχέτας ὑπνοδόταν νόμον· ἰὼ ἰώ, πόποι,
ποῖ, πόποι, ποῖ μ' ἄγουσι τηλέπλανοι πλάναι;
τί ποτέ μ', ὦ Κρόνιε
παῖ, τί ποτε ταῖσδ' ἐνέζευξας εὑρὼν ἁμαρτοῦσαν ἐν πημοσύναις, ἒ ἔ,
οἰστρηλάτῳ δὲ δείματι δειλαίαν
παράκοπον ὧδε τείρεις;
πυρί με φλέξον, ἢ χθονὶ κάλυψον, ἢ ποντίοις δάκεσι δὸς βοράν,
μηδέ μοι φθονήσῃς
εὐγμάτων, ἄναξ.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

1. *a.* Explain the construction of *ὑπὸ*, v. 574. *b.* Distinguish between *νόμος* and *νομός*. *c.* Derive *δάκος*, and explain the construction of *εὐγμάτων*, v. 584.

Translate into Iambic verse :—

1. By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept, when we remembered thee, O Sion.

2. As for our harps, we hanged them up, upon the trees that are therein.

3. For they that led us away captive required of us a song, and melody, in our heaviness: Sing us one of the songs of Sion.

Translate :—

(A.)—Herodotus, book vii., c. 218.

Ἔμαθον δέ σφεας οἱ Φωκέες ὧδε ἀναβεβηκότας· ἀναβαίνοντες γὰρ ἐλάνθανον οἱ Πέρσαι τὸ οὖρος πᾶν ἐὸν δρυῶν ἐπίπλεον. ἦν μὲν δὴ νηνεμίη, ψόφου δὲ γινομένου πολλοῦ, ὡς οἰκὸς ἦν φύλλων ὑποκεχυμένων ὑπὸ τοῖσι ποσὶ, ἀνά τε ἔδραμον οἱ Φωκέες καὶ ἐνέδυνον τὰ ὅπλα, καὶ αὐτίκα οἱ βάρβαροι παρῆσαν. ὡς δὲ εἶδον ἄνδρας ἐνδυομένους ὅπλα, ἐν θώυματι ἐγένοντο· ἐλπόμενοι γὰρ οὐδέν σφι φανήσεσθαι ἀντίξοον, ἐνεκύρησαν στρατῷ. ἐνθαῦτα Ὑδάρνης καταρρωδήσας. μὴ οἱ Φωκέες ἔωσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἴρετο τὸν Ἐπιάλτην, ὁποδαπὸς εἴη ὁ στρατὸς, πυθόμενος δὲ ἀτρεκέως διέτασσε τοὺς Πέρσας ὡς ἐς μάχην. οἱ δὲ Φωκέες ὡς ἐβάλλοντο τοῖσι τοξεύμασι πολλοῖσί τε καὶ πυκνοῖσι, οἴχοντο φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ οὔρεος τὸν κόρυμβον, ἐπιστάμενοι, ὡς ἐπὶ σφέας ὡρμήθησαν ἀρχὴν, καὶ παρεσκευάδατο ὡς ἀπολεόμενοι. Οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἐφρόνεον, οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Ἐπιάλτην καὶ Ὑδάρνεα Πέρσαι Φωκέων μὲν οὐδένα λόγον ἐποιεῦντο, οἱ δὲ κατέβαινον τὸ οὖρος κατὰ τάχος.

1. To what event does the above extract refer? Describe the locality in which it occurred.

2. Give the Attic forms of *οἰκός* and *παρεσκευάδατο*.

3. What are the various meanings of *κόρυμβος*? Derive *νηνεμίη* and *ἀντίξοος*.

4. Distinguish between *ψόφος*, *φωνή*, and *δοῦπος*.

(B.)—Plato—*Apologia Socratis.*

Εἶεν δή, ὦ ἄνδρες· ἃ μὲν ἐγὼ ἔχοιμ' ἂν ἀπολογεῖσθαι, σχεδόν ἐστι ταῦτα καὶ ἄλλα ἴσως τοιαῦτα. τάχα δ' ἄν τις ὑμῶν ἀγανακτήσειεν ἀναμνησθεὶς ἑαυτοῦ, εἰ ὁ μὲν καὶ ἐλάττω τουτουὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος ἀγῶνα ἀγωνιζόμενος ἐδεήθη τε καὶ ἱκέτευσε τοὺς δικαστὰς μετὰ πολλῶν δακρύων, παιδία τε αὑτοῦ ἀναβιβασάμενος, ἵνα ὅ τι μάλιστα ἐλεηθείη, καὶ ἄλλους τῶν οἰκείων καὶ φίλων πολλούς, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδὲν ἄρα τούτων ποιήσω, καὶ ταῦτα κινδυνεύων, ὡς ἂν δόξαιμι, τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον. τάχ' οὖν τις ταῦτα ἐννοήσας αὐθαδέστερον ἂν πρός με σχοίη, καὶ ὀργισθεὶς αὐτοῖς τούτοις θεῖτο ἂν μετ' ὀργῆς τὴν ψῆφον. εἰ δή τις ὑμῶν οὕτως ἔχει,—οὐκ ἀξιῶ μὲν γὰρ ἔγωγε· εἰ δ' οὖν, ἐπιεικῆ ἄν μοι δοκῶ πρὸς τοῦτον λέγειν λέγων ὅτι ἐμοί, ὦ ἄριστε, εἰσὶ μέν πού τινες καὶ οἰκεῖοι· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, οὐδ' ἐγὼ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης πέφυκα, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε καὶ οἰκεῖοί μοί εἰσι καὶ υἱεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τρεῖς, εἷς μὲν μειράκιον ἤδη, δύο δὲ παιδία· ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδέν' αὐτῶν δεῦρο ἀναβιβασάμενος δεήσομαι ὑμῶν ἀποψηφίσασθαι.

Describe the constitution of the court before which Socrates was tried, and the forms of its proceeding.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

(C.)—Translate into Attic Greek :—

Amongst too many other instances of the great corruption and degeneracy of the age wherein we live, the great and general want of sincerity in conversation is none of the least. The world is grown so full of dissimulation and compliment that men's words are hardly any signification of their thoughts; and if any man measure his words by his heart, and speak as he thinks, and do not express more kindness to every man than men usually have for any man, he can hardly escape the censure of want of breeding.

GREEK.—FIRST YEAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate :—

(A.)—XENOPHON—*Anabasis*, book iii., c. 4, § 44.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο ὡς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου πολέμιοι ὡς ἐνόησαν αὐτῶν τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, εὐθὺς καὶ αὐτοὶ ὥρμησαν ἁμιλλᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ μὲν κραυγὴ ἦν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατεύματος διακελευομένων τοῖς ἑαυτῶν, πολλὴ δὲ κραυγὴ τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνην τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακελευομένων. Ξενοφῶν δὲ παρελαύνων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου παρεκελεύετο, Ἄνδρες, νῦν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα νομίζετε ἁμιλλᾶσθαι, νῦν πρὸς τους παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, νῦν ὀλίγον πονήσαντες ἀμαχεὶ τὴν λοιπὴν πορευσόμεθα.

1. *a.* Explain the construction ὡς ἠδύναντο τάχιστα, and give the Latin equivalent expression. *b.* Explain the construction of διακελευομένων, in the first sentence in which it occurs, and express the force of the preposition διά, in the compound word. *c.* Write in full the declension of ἀνήρ and γυνή.

(B.)—HERODOTUS, book ii., c. 151.

Τῶν δὲ δυώδεκα βασιλέων δικαιοσύνῃ χρεομένων, ἀνὰ χρόνον ὡς ἔθυσαν ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου, τῇ ὑστάτῃ τῆς ὁρτῆς μελλόντων κατασπείσειν ὁ ἀρχιρεὺς ἐξήνεικέ σφι φιάλας χρυσέας, τῇσί περ ἐώθεσαν σπένδειν, ἁμαρτὼν τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἕνδεκα δυώδεκα ἐοῦσι. ἐνθαῦτα ὡς οὐκ εἶχε φιάλην ὁ ἔσχατος ἑστεὼς αὐτῶν Ψαμμίτιχος, περιελόμενος τὴν κυνέην ἐοῦσαν χαλκέην ὑπέσχε τε καὶ ἔσπενδε. κυνέας δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἅπαντες ἐφόρεόν τε βασιλέες καὶ ἐτύγχανον τότε ἔχοντες. Ψαμμίτιχος μὲν νυν οὐδενὶ δολερῷ νόῳ χρεόμενος ὑπέσχε τὴν κυνέην, οἱ δὲ ἐν φρενὶ λαβόντες τό τε ποιηθὲν ἐκ Ψαμμιτίχου καὶ τὸ χρηστήριον, ὅ τι ἐκέχρηστό σφι, τὸν χαλκέῃ σπείσαντα αὐτῶν φιάλῃ τοῦτον βασιλέα ἔσεσθαι μοῦνον Αἰγύπτου, ἀναμνησθέντες τοῦ χρησμοῦ κτεῖναι μὲν οὐκ ἐδικαίωσαν Ψαμμίτιχον, ὡς ἀνεύρισκον βασανίζοντες ἐξ οὐδεμιῆς προνοίης αὐτὸν ποιήσαντα, ἐς δὲ τὰ ἕλεα ἔδοξέ σφι διῶξαι ψιλώσαντας τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμιος, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἑλέων ὁρμεόμενον μὴ ἐπιμίσγεσθαι τῇ ἄλλῃ Αἰγύπτῳ.

(C.)—Translate the following sentences into Greek, adding the accents :—

1. The rest of the Greeks laid waste the land of the Persians.
2. I should be glad to see the troops marching in order.
3. If I had had some bread I would have given it to the poor man.
4. We ought to cultivate virtue and avoid everything that is base.

(D.)—Describe the following localities, and mention the historical events which have rendered them famous :—Artemisium, Tanagra, Sphacteria.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Translate :

(A.)—HOMER—*Iliad*, book v., vv. 9–30.

Ἦν δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνειός, ἀμύμων,
ἱρεὺς Ἡφαίστοιο· δύω δέ οἱ υἱέες ἤστην,
Φηγεὺς Ἰδαῖός τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
τώ οἱ, ἀποκρινθέντε ἐναντίω ὁρμηθήτην·
τὼ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππ οιϊν, ὁ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὤρνυτο πεζός.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
Φηγεύς ῥα πρότερος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος·
Τυδείδεω δ' ὑπὲρ ὦμον ἀριστερὸν ἤλυθ' ἀκωκὴ
ἔγχεος, οὐδ' ἔβαλ' αὐτόν· ὁ δ' ὕστερος ὤρνυτο χαλκῷ
Τυδείδης· τοῦ δ' οὐχ ἅλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρὸς
ἀλλ' ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον, ὦσε δ' ἀφ' ἵππων.
Ἰδαῖος δ' ἀπόρουσε λιπὼν περικαλλέα δίφρον,
οὐδ' ἔτλη περιβῆναι ἀδελφειοῦ κταμένοιο·
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε Κῆρα μέλαιναν,
ἀλλ' Ἥφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,
ὡς δή οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχήμενος εἴη.
ἵππους δ' ἐξελάσας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱὸς
δῶκεν ἑταίροισιν κατάγειν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἴδον υἷε Δάρητος
τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὄχεσφιν,
πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός· ἀτὰρ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
χειρὸς ἑλοῦσ' ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα θοῦρον Ἄρηα.

1. Parse *fully* the following words, giving their Attic forms :—*υἱέες, ἤστην, τώ, Τυδείδεω, ἔκφυγε, ἔρυτο, ἐπέεσσι, ὄχεσφι.*

2. Derive or decompose *ἀφνειός, ἀμύμων, δολιχόσκιος, μεταμάζιος, γλαυκῶπις.*

3. State the laws of Homeric hexameter verse, defining the term *cæsura*, and pointing out the position of the principal cæsuras in the first four lines of the extract.

(B.)—EURIPIDES—*Medea*, vv. 1251–1276.

ΧΟΡΟΣ. ἰὼ Γᾶ τε καὶ παμφαὴς *στρ.*
ἀκτὶς Ἀελίου, κατίδετ' ἴδετε τὰν
ὀλομέναν γυναῖκα, πρὶν φοινίαν
τέκνοις προσβαλεῖν χέρ' αὐτοκτόνον·
σᾶς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσέας γονᾶς
ἔβλαστεν, θεῶν δ' αἷματι πίτνειν
φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρων.
ἀλλά νιν, ὦ φάος διογενές, κάτειρ-
γε κατάπαυσον, ἔξελ' οἴκων φονίαν
τάλαινάν τ' Ἐρινὺν ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων.
μάταν μόχθος ἔρρει τέκνων, *ἀντ.*
μάταν ἄρα γένος φίλιον ἔτεκες, ὦ
κυανεᾶν λιποῦσα Συμπληγάδων
πετρᾶν ἀξενωτάταν εἰσβολάν.
δείλαια, τί σοι φρενῶν βαρὺς
χόλος προσπίτνει καὶ δυσμενὴς
φόνος ἀμείβεται;
χαλεπὰ γὰρ βροτοῖς ὁμογενῆ μιά-
σματ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν αὐτοφόνταις ξυνῳ-
δὰ θεόθεν πίτνοντ' ἐπὶ δόμοις ἄχη.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

ΠΑΙΔΕΣ. οἴμοι, τί δράσω; ποῖ φύγω μητρὸς χέρας;
ΧΟΡΟΣ. ἀκούεις βοὰν ἀκούεις τέκνων;
ἰὼ τλᾶμον, ὦ κακοτυχὲς γύναι.
παρέλθω δόμους; ἀρῆξαι φόνον
δοκεῖ μοι τέκνοις.

1. Point out the Doric forms in extract (B), giving their Attic equivalents, and explaining their introduction into the choral portions of the Attic drama.
2. Describe accurately the position of the Symplegades.
3. Give the *ordo verborum*, and explain the construction of the sentence χαλεπὰ γὰρ βροτοῖς . . . δόμοις ἄχη.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

LATIN.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Subject for a Latin Essay.

"Tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa est."

Translate into Latin verse, in an appropriate metre :—

Now, upon Syria's land of roses
Softly the light of eve reposes,
And, like a glory, the broad sun
Hangs over sainted Lebanon;
Whose head in wintry grandeur towers,
And whitens with eternal sleet,
While summer, in a vale of flowers,
Is sleeping rosy at his foot.
To one who look'd from upper air
O'er all the enchanted regions there,
How beauteous must have been the glow,
The life, the sparkling from below!

LATIN.—SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Translate in as few words as possible:

TACITUS—*Histories*, i. 10.

Oriens adhuc inmotus. Suriam et quattuor legiones obtinebat Licinius Mucianus, vir secundis adversisque iuxta famosus. Insignes amicitias iuvenis ambitiose coluerat; mox attritis opibus, lubrico statu, suspecta etiam Claudii iracundia, in secretum Asiae repositus tam prope ab exule fuit quam postea a principe. Luxuria industria, comitate adrogantia, malis bonisque artibus mixtus. Nimiae voluptates, cum vacaret: quotiens expedierat, magnae virtutes. Palam laudares: secreta male audiebant. Sed apud subiectos, apud proximos, apud collegas variis inlecebris potens, et cui expeditius fuerit tradere imperium quam obtinere.

Translate into Latin verse :—

Oh, thou Parnassus! whom I now survey,
Not in the phrensy of a dreamer's eye,
Not in the fabled landscape of a lay,
But soaring snow-clad through thy native sky,
In the wild pomp of mountain majesty!
What marvel if I thus essay to sing?
The humblest of thy pilgrims passing by
Would gladly woo thine echoes with his string,
Though from thy heights no more one Muse will wave her wing.

Translate into Latin prose :—

Besides those several advantages which rise from Hope, there is another which is none of the least, and that is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments. The saying of Cæsar is very well known. When he had given away all his estates in gratuities amongst his friends, one of them asked what he had left for himself, to which that great man replied, Hope. His natural magnanimity hindered him from prizing what he was certainly possessed of, and turned all his thoughts upon something more valuable that he had in view.

I question not but every reader will draw a moral from this story, and apply it to himself without my direction.

LATIN.—FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Explain fully the words *comitia, curiata, tributa,* and *centuriata.*
2. How are time and place expressed in Latin?
3. Give the principal parts of *cupio, pario, gigno, curro,* and *verro.*
4. Describe the situation of Agrigentum, Panormus, Lugdunum, Nemausus, Numantia, and Verona.
5. State the rules for the second foot of the hexameter verse, with examples.

Retranslate into Latin :—

It moved me to hear of the tears which you shed after you left me: had you done it in my presence, I should have dropt perhaps all thoughts of my journey. That part however pleases me, where you comfort yourself with the hopes of our meeting again shortly: which expectation indeed is what chiefly supports me: I will write to you perpetually; give you an account of everything which relates to Brutus; send you very shortly my Treatise on Glory; and finish for you the other work, to be locked up with your treasure.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

1. What was the relative position of English and Norman-French for two centuries after the Norman Conquest?

2. When did the use of French cease, (1) in the schools, (2) in the courts of law?

3. Quote any passage from Robert of Gloucester, which bears upon the history of the English language. Or give the substance of such a passage in your own words, and comment upon it.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

4. What is Spenser's "Faerie Queene"? What is the design of that poem?

5. Enumerate Ben Jonson's plays. What were the relations between Ben Jonson and Shakespeare?

6. Sketch the plot of "Macbeth."

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Give some account of the Vision of Piers Ploughman.

2. Sketch the plot of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

3. Account for the dearth of English poetry from Chaucer to Spenser. Review the Scottish poetry during that interval.

4. State the plot of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."

HISTORY.

5. What was the constitution of the Witenagemot?

6. Explain the terms *scyre-gemot*, *scyre-gerefa*, *ealdorman*, *wer gild*, *boc-land*.

7. Trace the origin of the Feudal System.

8. Describe the ceremonies used in conferring a fief.

9. Estimate the results of the Norman Conquest.

10. What changes in the administration of the law were introduced in the reign of Henry II.?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

1. Give the derivation of these words: *contribute*, *republic*, *constitution*, *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *monarchy*.

2. Explain the use of the infinitive in these sentences:—

(*a.*) *To walk* in the country is pleasant.
(*b.*) He loves *to ride*.
(*c.*) This coat is too good *to throw* away.

3. Show that Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French form the groundwork of the English language. What other languages have contributed to our vocabulary?

4. What effects resulted from the Roman occupation of Britain? What is meant by the Latin of the First Period?

HISTORY.

5. Sketch the character of Themistocles.

6. Describe the sack of Rome by the Gauls.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor*.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French, Italian, or German:—

No other disposition or turn of mind so totally unfits a man for all the social offices of life as indolence. An idle man is a mere blank in the creation; he seems made for no end, and lives to no purpose. He cannot engage himself in any employment or profession, because he will never have diligence enough to follow it; he can succeed in no undertaking, for he will never pursue it; he must be a bad husband, father, and relation, for he will not take the least pains to preserve his wife, children, and family from starving; and he must be a worthless friend, for he would not draw his hand from his bosom, though to prevent the destruction of the universe. If he is born poor he will remain so all his life, which he will probably end in a ditch, or at the gallows; if he embarke in trade he will be a bankrupt; and if he is a person of fortune his stewards will acquire immense estates, and he himself, perhaps, will die in the Fleet.

It should be considered that nature did not bring us into the world in a state of perfection, but has left us in a capacity of improvement, which should seem to intimate, that we should labour to render ourselves excellent. Very few are such absolute idiots, as not to be able to become at least decent, if not eminent, in their several stations, by unwearied and keen application; nor are there any possessed of such transcendent genius and abilities, as to render all pains and diligence unnecessary. Perseverance will overcome difficulties which at first appear insuperable; and it is amazing to consider, how great and numerous obstacles may be removed by a continual attention to any particular point.

1. Give the principal rules on the use of the subjunctive mood and illustrate them by examples.
2. What influence had the French language on the formation of the modern English?
3. At what time and in what manner did the French language principally consolidate itself?
4. Enumerate Racine's best tragedies.
5. What is the principal character of his works?
6. State what you know of the characteristics of the chronicles, memoirs, and of history, in French literature.
7. What was the influence of Dante on the Italian language and literature?
8. State what you know of the life of Tasso, and characterize his epic poem.
9. Enumerate the principal languages of the Teutonic family.
10. Give a short account of the life of Schiller.

MATHEMATICS.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Show that the number of permutations of n things taken r together in which p identical things always occur, is $\dfrac{|\underline{n-p}\;\;|\underline{r}}{|\underline{n-r}\;\;|\underline{n-p}\;\;|\underline{p}}$

2. Prove that $N^{n^r-n^{r-1}}$ is divisible by n^r, when n is prime and N not divisible by n. Show also that any number in the scale whose radix is $2n$, ends in the same digit as its n^{th} power.

3. Find the value of $\left\{1+\sqrt{-1}\tan\dfrac{\alpha}{n}\right\}^n$ when n increases without limit.

4. Sum to n terms the series

$$\cos\theta\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}\operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{3}{2}\theta\right)+\cos 3\theta\,.\,\cos^2\frac{3}{2}\theta\operatorname{cosec}^2\frac{3^2}{2}\theta+$$
$$\cos 3^2\theta\,\cos^2\frac{3^2}{2}\theta\operatorname{cosec}\frac{3^3}{2}\theta+\ldots.$$

5. If CD be the semi-diameter of an ellipse conjugate to CP, and if DQ be drawn parallel to SP and CQ perpendicular to DQ, prove that CQ is equal to semi-axis minor.

6. Prove that the co-ordinates of the focus of the parabola

$$A^2x^2-2ACxy+C^2y^2+2Dx+Ey+1=0$$

are $\dfrac{C^3+C^2E+A^2C+2ADE}{2(A^2+C^2)(AE+CD)}$ and $\dfrac{A^3+A^2D+AC^2+2CDE}{2(A^2+C^2)(AE+CD)}$

the axes being rectangular.

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7. Find the differential equation of the curve described by one of the foci of an ellipse which rolls on a straight line.

8. Find the particular function of x and y that z must be to satisfy both the differential equations $z=px+qy$, $z^2=px^2+qy^2$.

9. If θ be the angle that the tangent at (x, y) makes with the axis of x, prove that

$$\left(\frac{d^2x}{d\theta^2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{d^2\phi}{d\theta^2}\right)^2=\rho^2+\left(\frac{d\rho}{d\theta}\right)^2$$

10. Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^a\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx,\quad\int_0^\pi\frac{dx}{1+\cos d\cos x},\quad\int_0^\pi\cos(\sin x)\,dx.$$

11. Show how to differentiate an integral with respect to any quantity involved in it.

Differentiate $\displaystyle\int_{(a-4)}^{3a}\frac{dx}{6\,a-x}$ with respect to a.

12. A and B are two fixed points, P a point which moves in space, so that PA : PB in a constant ratio ; find locus of P.

13. Show that the equation to an enveloping cylinder of an ellipsoid is

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}-1\right)\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{a^2}+\frac{\mu^2}{b^2}+\frac{\nu^2}{c^2}\right)=\left(\frac{\lambda x}{a^2}+\frac{\mu y}{b^2}+\frac{\nu z}{c^2}\right)^2.$$

where $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ is the equation to the ellipsoid, and λ, μ, ν the direction cosines of the generating line of the cylinder.

CHEMISTRY.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Show that in a given measure of carbonic acid there is contained its own volume of oxygen.

2. Point out the manner in which the density of a vapour is taken.

3. Point out the changes which take place when hyposulphite of soda, water, and bromine are heated together.

4. Give the formula, the mode of preparation, and the properties of the hydrogen compounds of phosphorus.

5. In the square prismatic system a prism of the second order is derived from the primary octahedron. Show how this is effected. Give the notation of its faces.

6. How is the atomic weight of an organic acid ascertained? Calculate the formula of an acid, the atomic weight of which is 122, and which gives in 100 parts on combustion—

C = 68·85
H = 5·00
O = 26·15

100

7. Describe shortly the metallurgy of zinc.

8. What is the difference between an empirical and a rational formula? Calculate the empirical formula of a substance which gives in 100 parts on combustion—

C = 54·54
H = 9·10
O = 36·36

100

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9. Write out, according to the type on which each compound is formed, the formula of a monatomic alcohol and of its corresponding glycol.

10. Explain the true nature of a natural fat, such as stearine. Describe the changes which take place in saponification of the fats with an alkali.

11. Describe generally the monamines and monamides, and the way in which they are prepared.

12. Give the names and formulæ of the polymers of cyanic acid.

CHEMISTRY.—SECOND YEAR SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE AND ENGINEERING.

N.B.—The Names and Faculty of each Student are to be written on the first page of each book.

Answers to any *ten* of the following questions will be considered sufficient.

1. Give the composition by weight and by volume, and the different modes for the preparation of carbonic oxide.

2. In what respects does the process for preparing hydriodic acid differ from that for hydrochloric acid? Give the best tests for the two acids.

3. How is hyposulphite of soda prepared? State what are the properties of this salt, and of the acid when separated from its base.

4. Write the formulæ of anhydrous and of hydrate of potash on the water type.

5. Write in symbols the reactions which take place on passing chlorine into a solution of protosulphate of iron. How would you show that the salt has been changed?

6. How are the two oxides of copper prepared? With what compound is the black oxide isomorphous?

7. Give the formulæ of the oxygen compounds of chromium. State how the chromate and the bichromate of potash are prepared from chrome iron ore.

8. Metallic mercury is boiled with strong sulphuric acid and evaporated to dryness, and the residue is sublimed with chloride of sodium. To the sublimate a solution of ammonia in water is added: describe the various reactions which take place.

9. Arsenic and antimony are in the same solution. How would you detect their presence, and distinguish the one from the other, by means of nascent hydrogen?

10. How would you ascertain the presence of nitrogen in an organic substance? Describe the process of Will and Varrentrapp for estimating the amount of this element.

11. What is the difference between a homologous and a heterologous series? Illustrate by examples.

12. Describe a saturated and a non-saturated compound. Illustrate them from some of the hydrogen compounds of the tetratomic element carbon.

13. Write according to its type the formula of ethylsulphuric acid. Give some of its properties.

14. How are the simple and compound ethers of a monatomic alcohol formed? Write the formula of one of each kind of ether.

15. What is the supposed constitution of the organic alkaloids? Give a general formula representing the constitution of conine, and the class to which it belongs.

16. Point out the distinction between atoms, equivalents, and molecules. Write according to molecular and to atomic notation the union of ammonia with hydrochloric acid.

J. Blyth, *Professor*.

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NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. A square is placed vertically in water, having one angle in the surface and diagonal vertical; compute the pressure on the surface.

2. A luminous point is placed between two mirrors inclined at an angle; show that the images formed by the mirrors lie in the circumference of a circle.

3. What is the form of the crystalline lens in the eye of a fish? Assign an optical reason for the peculiarity of its form.

4. Describe Nicol's prism and its use.

5. Describe Bunsen's galvanic battery.

6. Magnetic properties can be conferred on an iron bar, by mechanical action, by induction of a magnet, or by an electric current. Describe experiments to exemplify each method.

7. How is it shown that frictional electricity possesses the power of producing heat and chemical action?

8. Explain some method of determining the dew point.

9. Describe the mode of action of an electrical condenser.

10. If a metallic disc be rotated between the poles of a powerful magnet, the disc becomes heated; how do you explain this?

JOHN ENGLAND, A.M., *Professor.*

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the floral envelopes of any British grass.

2, 3. Compare the fruits of the currant, strawberry, and pear, with the flowers from which they have been developed.

4. Describe the foliage of the Ash, Beech, Sycamore, and Yew.

5. Name the natural orders which yield the following poisonous plants:—Aconite, Digitalis, Henbane, Lobelia, and Tobacco.

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6. How is the ingestion of nutrient matter effected among the anenterate worms?

7, 8. Give some account of the skeleton of Echinus.

9. Define carefully any order, or larger division, of Reptiles.

10. Name the principal families of carnivorous mammals, commenting briefly on their geographical distribution.

J. REAY GREENE, B.A., M.D.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. What are the circumstances necessary for the production of coral islands?

2. What cause prevents the formation of a delta at the mouth of the river of the Amazons?

3. Describe the features which mark metamorphic rocks; and give the names and compositions of some of these rocks.

4. What is the position, and what are the characteristic fossils of the Skiddaw, Slate, or Shelar group of rocks.

5. Give the divisions of the Permian formation as this occurs in the county of Durham; and name some of its characteristic fossils.

6. To what formation do reptiles of the order Samoptuygia appertain? and name some of the forms of these reptiles.

7. What are the mammal remains which have been obtained from the Purbeck strata?

8. Give the series of strata which make up the Eocene group of the Isle of Wight, and name some of the characteristic fossils.

9. What is the mineral nature of the Miocene strata of Switzerland; and name some of the plant remains which occur therein?

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GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.

1. To what group of rocks does Chlorite-schist belong, and what is its mineral composition?
2. What forms do Basaltic Rocks assume, and what minerals compose these rocks?
3. What is the position of the Upper Llandovery, or May Hill Sandstones? and name some of the most characteristic fossils of these rocks.
4. What is the position of the Eifel Limestone, and what its most characteristic fossils?
5. What is the position of the Rock-salt deposits of the British Isles; and what are the rocks usually associated with this substance?
6. What are the groups of strata which make up the Cretaceous formation; and name some of the fossils which make these groups?
7. What is the position of the Numulitic Limestone; and what fossils are most common thereto?
8. Where in England are the Pliocene deposits represented, and what is the arrangement of these?
9. What is the system of crystals to which Fluor-spar belongs, and in what forms does this mineral usually occur?
10. What are the minerals which are composed of combinations of sulphur and iron?

ROBERT HARKNESS.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF SECOND YEAR.

1. To what extent can a man appropriate an animal he has tamed?
2. If a chattel real or personal be assigned to "A and the heirs of his body," what estate therein has A? Explain the principle on which this depends.
3. Can a "chose in action" be legally assigned? How is the technical rule on this subject evaded?
4. Show how a contract may be void by reason of the nature of the consideration, or of the promise founded thereon.
5. What is meant by a bond being single; and what happens if the condition of the bond be not performed? And what is the effect of some part of the condition being illegal, and other parts not?
6. What effect has an adjudication in Bankruptcy on the real and personal estate respectively of the Bankrupt, and on what property, although vested in him, is it inoperative?
7. What are the respective technical appellations of a person addressing a bill of exchange to another desiring him to pay a third a certain sum of money, of the person to whom it is addressed, and of the person to whom he is desired to pay the money?
8. What is the effect of an endorsement of a bill of exchange after its maturity, that is, when overdue, as between the endorser and acceptor?
9. What is a bill of lading—its form, object, and effect? How does its endorsement for valuable consideration operate on the consigner's right of "stoppage *in transitu*?"
10. What is a *del credero* commission?
11. What court has jurisdiction as to wills of personalty and the administration of the personal estate of intestator, and state the effect of the Statute of Distributions, as to the rights of the widow (if one), and the

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next of kin of an intestate to shares of the personal estate and effects of an intestate, and the distinction between shares taken per *stirpes* and per *capita*.

SMITH'S "LEADING CASES."—SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.

1. A remits the sum of £100 to B, and afterwards informs B that the remittance is intended to be paid over to C. Is anything further essential to enable C to recover the money in an action against B?

2. What principle as to the admissibility of evidence, was decided in the case of "Price *v.* Torrington" (Salk. 285)? What comment on this case is reported to have been made by Lord Abinger, *C. B.*, in his judgment in the case of Brain *v.* Preece (11 Meeson & Welsby, 773)?

3. How is the rule of pleading laid down in the case of Rice *v.* Shute (Burroughs, 2611) affected by the Common Law Procedure Act (16 & 17 Vic., cap. 113, secs. 84 to 91)?

4. If a party occupy land, and pay rent for it under a panel agreement to hold for a term of seven years, what is the nature of the tenancy? and assuming it to continue until the expiration of the term of seven years, is a notice to quit essential to enable the landlord to re-enter? Refer to the leading cases on this question.

5. Is the principle affirmed in the case of Godsall *v.* Boldero still law? What is the law in Ireland where a policy of life assurance contains no averment of an interest by the insurer in the life assured?

6. State the rule of construction upon which the decision of the Court, in Roe *v.* Tranmar (Willes, 632), was founded.

7. State the maxim of law on which the decision in the case of Merryweather *v.* Nixon (8 T.R., 186), is grounded.

EQUITY (STORY).—SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.

1. What cases of accident are relievable in a Court of Law, and what cases cannot be relieved against even in Equity? What considerations govern a Court of Equity in granting relief in such cases?

2. Define the kind of concealment in dealings and contracts between parties which will amount to fraud in the sense of a Court of Equity, and for which it will grant relief.

3. A mortgages two estates to B. Afterwards A mortgages one of the same estates to C and the other to D, by distinct mortgages, C and D each having notice of the first mortgage to B. The mortgaged estates turn out not to be sufficient to pay all the three mortgages. In such a state of facts, as between himself and B (the first mortgagee) has D a right to have the estates marshalled so as to throw the whole of the first mortgage on the property mortgaged to C?

4. Where an estate is conveyed or devised on trusts which fail altogether, or which cannot take effect, what takes place?

5. What was the principle decided in the cases of Tullett *v.* Armstrong, 4 Mylne & Craig, 377; and Scarborough *v.* Borman, 4 Mylne and Craig, 379, cited in 2 Story, page 602?

6. What are the objects respectively of a bill of "discovery," "to perpetuate testimony," and a bill "de bene esse;" and what is requisite to enable a plaintiff to sustain a bill "de bene esse"?

7. Describe or give an instance of an estoppel in Equity.

EQUITY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF SECOND YEAR.

1. Explain the jurisdiction at common law of the Lord Chancellor, as distinguished from his jurisdiction in Equity, and his authority for the protection of Infants and Lunatics, and its nature,

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2. Give an example of an implied resulting trust and a constructive trust respectively, and explain the principle on which each is founded.

3. Describe the doctrines of "conversion," "satisfaction," and "election" in Equity.

4. Give some instances illustrative of the doctrine that Equity considers what is agreed to be done as having been actually done.

5. What is an Equitable Mortgage, and how may it be created?

6. What classes of litigation are exclusively the subject of the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity? Over what have Courts of Law and Equity a concurrent Jurisdiction?

7. When are the proceedings in Equity commenced by "Information"?

8. Upon what principle is the Jurisdiction of a Court of Equity in suits for the administration of assets founded? Explain the distinction between the application of Legal and Equitable assets.

9. What is Equitable waste?

10. Mention some of the purposes for which the protective jurisdiction of a Court of Equity is exercised and how it is enforced.

11. Upon what grounds does Equity exercise jurisdiction in partnership cases? On the death of one of several members of a firm in trade, what remedies, and against whom, has a creditor of the firm in Law and in Equity?

12. What is the Jurisdiction of a Court of Equity in matters relating to wills of real or personal property?

13. Distinguish between "trusts executed" and "executory," with respect to the manner of their administration in Equity.

REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.—SCHOLARSHIP OF FIRST YEAR.

1. In what different ways may estates be held in reference to the number and connexion of their owners?

2. Explain the effect of the Statute "De Donis Conditionalibus" upon estates limited to a man and "the heirs of his body;" and what was the occasion and object of that Statute?

3. What is that kind of estate tail called which cannot be barred by the tenant in tail?

4. Explain the difference between the mode of barring an estate tail, properly so called, and an estate in quasi entail in leaseholds for lives renewable for ever.

5. To what kind of products does the doctrine of "emblements" extend?

6. Explain the terms "feoffee to uses," and "cestui que use."

7. What is the difference between common and special occupancy; and by what legislative provisions has the title by common occupancy been in effect put an end to?

8. What are the formal parts of a deed? In the following instances of variance between the "premises" and the "habendum" of a conveyance, state the result with reasons:—

PREMISES.		HABENDUM.
To A,	To hold	to A and his heirs.
To A for life,	,,	to A and his heirs.
To A for twenty-one years,	,,	to A and his heirs.
To A,	,,	to A from the death of B.
To A and his heirs,	,,	to A for life.
To A and his heirs,	,,	to A and the heirs of his body.
To A and the heirs of his body,	,,	to A and his heirs.

9. What are the three species of rent at common law, and how may rents be created? A tenant for life makes a lease under a leasing power

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for a term of years, and dies during a current gale. Who is entitled to receive the amount of the rent accruing due on the gale day next after the death of the tenant for life?

10. Distinguish between the kinds of real property which "lie in livery" and those which "lie in grant."

11. What was necessary, according to the Statute of Frauds, for the valid devise of freehold property? To what wills does the present Statute of Wills apply; and what requisites does it prescribe for the valid execution of a will?

12. By what general rules of construction are wills governed? Explain an *executory* devise.

13. For what period must a marketable title be shown to real estate, corporeal or incorporeal?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has stated in a recent report that considerable commercial uneasiness was caused by the fact of the joint-stock banks holding insufficient reserves; and by the extent to which the Bank of England employed the deposits of such banks without taking due note of their special character, these deposits being the reserves of the bankers to whom they belong, and in times of monetary pressure cannot with safety be employed by the Bank of England. State your opinion as to whether this reasoning, with reference to the employment of such deposits by the Bank of England, is correct, and the grounds for your opinion.

2. If you dissent from the policy of the Bank Charter Act, state the mode in which you conceive the currency of the country ought to be regulated, and your reasons.

3. Mill says it is not true that low wages, in the sense of low cost of labour, and common to the whole productive industry of the country enables such country to sell cheaper in the foreign market. State the reasons he gives for such conclusion: and if you differ from him, state the grounds of your dissent.

4. State the arguments that have been advanced for and against the existence of trades' unions, with your opinion as to the economical effect of such societies, and the reasons for such opinion.

5. Explain the manner in which profits are affected by improvements in production, and by the opening of new foreign trades.

6. Explain the way in which the general rate of profit is affected by an increase of capital accompanied by a proportionate increase in the population.

7. Mill gives one case in which a protecting duty might be desirable. Explain the principle on which he makes this exception to the general rule of free trade.

8. State the arguments for and against the paying off the National Debt (or any large portion of it), by raising a surplus annual revenue to be applied to such purpose. Say also your own opinion of the expediency of such a course, and the reasons for such opinion.

9. Explain the mode in which the economical condition of the labouring classes is affected by the introduction of machinery and other improvements in the processes of production.

10. State some of the exceptions made by Mill to the application of the principle of "laissez-faire," and the reasons he assigns for making such exceptions.

11. State the principles by which the legislature should be guided when imposing an income-tax. State, also, the principles which should be observed when taxing commodities.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Medical Scholarship of the Second Year.

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1. Describe the microscopic characters of the structures entering into the teeth, and give an outline of their chemical composition.
2. Describe the interior of the left ventricle of the heart.
3. Describe the general and microscopic features of white fibrous tissue.
4. State the structure of the pulmonary lobules.
5. Give an outline of the mechanical construction of the thorax; mention the actions of the muscles engaged in the function of respiration.
6. Describe the microscopic features of a transverse section of long bone.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

1. Describe the microscopic features of the vesicular nervous substance.
2. Describe the structure of the Pacinian corpuscles.
3. Describe the bronchial tubes and the structure of the air vesicles of the lungs.
4. What are the sources and mode of production of heat in the body?
5. State the functions of muscular tissue, and describe the microscopic features of striated muscular fibre.
6. Describe the position, connexions, superficial and deep arrangements of the medulla oblongata.
7. Describe the origin and course of the pneumogastric nerve; also mention the branches of distribution and communication.
8. Describe the duodenum intestine and the glands of Brunn.
9. Describe the follicles of Lieberkühn and the glands of Peyer.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Medical Scholarship of the Third Year.

1. Enumerate the branches of the pneumogastric nerve, and state the general distribution and function of each branch.
2. Describe the third ventricle of the brain.
3. Describe the structure and functions of the lymphatic vessels and glands.
4. Mention the constituents of the urine, the composition of urea and uric acid.
5. How may it be demonstrated that the spinal nerves are of a compound character, and that the spinal cord exercises power independent of that derived from its connexion with the brain?
6. Give an estimate founded on calculation and experiments, with respect to the time required for the passage of the total quantity of blood through the body.

Practical Anatomy.

1. Describe the crural ring, and mention its relation to vessels; then describe the crural canal and the saphenous opening.
2. Describe the origin, insertion, relations, and structure of the rectus abdominis muscle.
3. Describe the attachments and relations of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis muscles.
4. Describe the origin, course, relations, branches, and inosculations of the subscapular artery.

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5. Describe the origin, course, and branches of the median nerve.

6. Describe the origin, course and relations of the internal pudic artery; name the branches of the vessel.

7. Describe the eight specimens placed before you.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Mention the boundaries and contents of the popliteal space.

2. Describe the origin, course, and relations of the great sacro-ischiadic nerve.

3. State the several relations of the prostate gland and the mode of exposing it by dissection.

4. State the origin, course, and relations of the arteria innominata.

5. Mention the steps which you would take in order to examine the membranes of the brain, and afterwards for the removal of that organ from the cranial cavity.

6. Describe the course and relations of the brachial artery.

7. Describe the eight specimens placed before you.

J. H. CORBETT.

PATHOLOGY.—FOURTH YEAR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. What is the condition of the blood in rheumatism, and what parts of the body are principally affected by it?

2. What is the difference between the condition of the blood in chlorosis and anæmia?

3. What are the several causes of general anasarca, and the explanation of its mode of formation in each case?

4. What is the change in the specific gravity of the urine caused by Bright's disease? The explanation of the change and the tests to be used?

5. What is the colour of the skin in advanced cirrhosis of the liver and the appearance of the bile found in the gall bladder?

6. How is secondary cancer produced?

7. What metamorphosis is tuberculous matter likely to undergo?

8. What parts of the body are most liable to this disease in the different periods of life?

9. What disease is the brain most liable to in childhood, and what in advanced period of life, and the cause of this difference?

10. What is the effect of adherence of the pericardium on the size of the heart, and the reason of this chance?

DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.

SURGERY.—FOURTH YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

No. 1.—Describe the pathology of traumatic fever, the symptoms, duration, result, and treatment, and also of Hectic Fever.

No. 2.—What are the productive inflammatory changes of the nutritive process, and what the destructive?

No. 3.—In what regions of the world is the Dracunculus endemic? What is its natural history, and size, the symptoms of its existence, its effects, and the treatment for its cure?

No. 4.—What are the varieties of adenocele of the female breast, the symptoms and effects, the prognosis, and treatment?

No. 5.—Describe the structure of the male urethra, and from what conditions of it do strictures proceed, and what are they called; also state the symptoms and effects of each, and the different appropriate methods of treatment, and the operations for permeable and impermeable strictures.

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No. 6.—What are the symptoms of fracture of the neck of the femur within the capsule? How are they repaired, and how distinguished from dislocation of the hip joint on the dorsum of the ilium? Describe accurately the treatment for each of those injuries.

No. 7.—Describe Hey's and Chopart's operations on the foot, and Symes and Perigoff's at the ankle.

PROFESSOR TANNER.

Midwifery.—Fourth Year's Medical Scholarship.

1. To what class of membranes would you refer the amnion? Describe minutely its origin and mode of formation. What purposes does it serve; and to what diseased conditions is it liable?

2. You are asked your opinion as to the relative rank and importance of the uterus and the ovary in the female economy. Give arguments derived from human and comparative anatomy and physiology, as well as from pathology, in support of your views on this question.

3. Enumerate the principal displacements to which the gravid uterus is liable; their causes, diagnosis, and treatment.

4. What effects on the progress of a labour are to be expected from the early rupture of the membranes; and how are these effects supposed to be produced? Do they always follow; what concomitant circumstances are occasionally found to mitigate them?

5. What powers besides that of simple traction, should the forceps possess, so that its use might be safe and efficient in cases of moderate disproportion? Under what circumstances may these powers be availed of, and within what limits may they be exercised?

6. A woman, a few days after delivery, is suddenly seized with febrile symptoms; it may be ephemeral fever, or it may be puerperal. Give the points of difference between these two diseases, on which you would rest your diagnosis.

J. (R.) HARVEY, *Professor of Midwifery.*

Therapeutics.—Senior Scholarships.

1. What are the chief modes of ascertaining the therapeutical value of medicinal agents? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

2. What circumstances modify the absorption of medicines, and how do they affect it?

3. How do stimulants affect the various organic functions, and how do the various agents of this class differ in therapeutical results?

4. What are the arguments for and against the necessity of medicines passing through the circulation before exercising a remote action?

5. How are the chief pathological alterations of the blood susceptible of modification by remedial agencies?

6. How do diuretics affect the removal of abnormal collections of fluid in the organism?

7. In what cases can we expect useful results from the administration of emmenagogues with a view to restore deficient or suppressed menstruation?

Materia Medica.—Scholarships of Third Year.

1. Describe the reactions which take place in he preparation of Chloroform.

2. How does the physiological action of Tartar emetic differ from that of Sulphate of Zinc?

AppendixD.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

3. Opium: Mode of obtaining; physiological action; therapeutical uses; action of its active constituents; doses of these and their preparations.

4. Describe the physiological action; and specify the therapeutical applications of the preparations of bismuth.

5. What is the test for rhubarb?

6. Muriate of Ammonia: Chemical composition; tests; physiological action; therapeutical uses; doses; correctives; modes of administration.

7. What are the more common adulterations of sulphate of quinine, iodide of potassium, and sulphuric ether; and how are they detected?

PROFESSOR PURCELL O'LEARY, *Examiner.*

AppendixE.

Table giving List of Classes, No. of Lectures, and Students attending same.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE giving LIST of CLASSES, NUMBER of LECTURES, and of STUDENTS attending same.

	No. of Lectures Weekly.	No. of Students.	No. of Lectures.
Greek,	10	49	253
Latin,	9	45	211
English Literature,	3	14	61
,, Language,	3	37	26
History,	3	7	64
French,	9	89	225
Mathematics,	9	57	187
Chemistry,	3	68	70
Practical Chemistry,	7	30	45
Natural Philosophy,	14	82	260
Natural History,	3	57	75
Political Economy,	3	5	24
Geology and Mineralogy,	3	11	72
Logic,	3	13	36
Metaphysics,	3	4	60
Engineering,	12	28	269
Anatomy and Physiology,	5	96	108
Practical Anatomy,	5	57	
Surgery,	3	28	64
Midwifery,	3	25	58
Medicine,	3	36	59
Materia Medica,	3	29	74
Medical Jurisprudence,	4	31	36
English Law,	9	14	72
Civil Law,	6	11	48

AppendixF.

Form of Circular from President, and special Reports of the Professors.

APPENDIX F.

SPECIAL REPORTS of the PROFESSORS, with FORM of CIRCULAR from PRESIDENT.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of , and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the , being for the Collegiate Session, 186 -6 .

A.—As to the Course or Courses of Lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the Course; number of Terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of Lectures in each Term. 3rd. Number of Lectures weekly, and days and hours of Lectures.

B.—The description or title of the Course or Courses of Lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the Course, and the title of the Text-books recommended.

Appendix F.
Form of Circular from President, and special Reports of the Professors.

C.—Whether the Lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments; and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of Tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of Text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether Special Class Examinations are held, and at what time; or whether Herborization Excursions, or Field Exercises, are given.

E.—What Faculties or division of Students are those attending Courses of Lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of Students attending each Course—distinguishing Matriculated and Non-Matriculated Students; and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of Students at the Professor's Lectures; and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's Classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed by order of the President,

, *Registrar.*

Return of the Professor of Greek.

A.—1. The course extended over three terms. 2. The first term contained 7 weeks of lectures; the second, 13; and the third, 5. 3. Ten lectures were given weekly, viz., 2 on each day, except Saturday.

B.—The Greek language and literature, portions of Plato, the Greek tragedians, Homer, Thucydides, and Demosthenes were read in class.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by maps hung on the walls of the lecture-room.

D.—Portions of the authors read were prepared by the students in the intervals between the lectures, in which they were examined. Exercises in prose and verse were required, according to the proficiency of the students.

E.—The students belonged exclusively to the Faculty of Arts.

F.—The lectures were attended by fifty students, all matriculated.

G.—The general conduct of the students was satisfactory, and the discipline good.

H.—The general condition of the department as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation was satisfactory.

John Ryall, *Professor.*

Report of the Professor of Latin for the Session 1867–8.

A.—The course extended through three terms. First term, 8 weeks; second term, 11 weeks; third term, 5 weeks. Junior class, 4 lectures weekly; senior class, 3 lectures weekly; extra and third year's class, 2 lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Junior class: Livy, part of Book XXIII.; Horace—Satires, Book II., 1–3. Senior class: Juvenal—Satires, 10–12; Cicero—De Officiis, part of Book I. Extra and third year's class: Lucretius, part of Book II.; Tacitus—Histories, part of Book II.

Appendix F.

Reports of the Professors.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by references to the art collections belonging to the college.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Forty-five, all matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

B. Lewis.

Professor's Return in History and English Literature.

A.—1. History; two terms. English Literature; two terms. English Language; one term. 2. First term, 9 weeks; second term, 12 weeks. 3. Three lectures a week in each subject, namely:—History—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 12–1. English Literature—Tuesday and Thursday, 12–1; Saturday, 11–12. English Language—Tuesday and Thursday, 11–12; Saturday, 10–11.

B.—History—France: 1589–1815. Great Britain and Ireland: 1589–1815. English Literature—History of English Poetry from Chaucer to Pope. Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, Prologue. Shakespeare: Othello. Exercises: Analysis of Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France. English Language: Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language. Milton: Paradise Lost, Book I. Shakespeare: Richard III.

C.—The lectures on History are illustrated by reference to Bell's Historical Tables, and Von Spruner's maps.

D.—Tutorial instruction is given upon the authors appointed to be read. Lectures are delivered upon History and Literature. Exercises in Analysis. Translations: Original Essays.

E.—Arts and Medicine. Matriculated.

F.—History, 7 students. English Literature, 14. English Language, 26. Attendance regular.

G.—Conduct good.

H.—Satisfactory.

William Rushton, *Professor.*

Return for the official information of the President for the Collegiate Session, 1867–68.

A.—There were three courses of lectures given by the Professor of modern languages on the French language and literature. The first course for medical students; the second (senior French), for arts and engineering students; the third course (junior French) also for arts and engineering students.

1st. The three courses extended over three terms, namely, the whole Session.

2nd. The first term comprised 9 weeks; the second, 13; and the third, 6 weeks.

3rd. There were three lectures weekly in each course, from 12 to 3; Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

B.—The courses of lectures were on Syntax, comparative Grammar, French Literature; the text-books were, in the medical French class, Achille Comte's "Lectures sur les Sciences," "Litterature Medicale" *de Baratte;* in the Senior French class, Racine's "Britannicus," Lafontaine, Pascal, Demogeot's "Litterature Française;" in the Junior French class, Demogeot's "Litterature," Racine's "Britannicus," Molière's "l'Avare."

C.—The lectures require no diagrams, &c.

Appendix F.

Reports of the Professors.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial methods were combined; exercises and compositions required weekly, with occasional examinations.

E.—The students belonged to the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and the Engineering school.

F.—The number of students in the Medical French class was 51; in the Senior French class, 25; and in the Junior French class, 14. (76 lectures in each course). The general attendance satisfactory.

G.—The general conduct of the students was very good.

H.—The general accommodation and condition of the rooms was excellent.

R. de Vericour.

Report of the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

A.—On Logic and Metaphysics.—1. Logic, one term; Metaphysics, 2 terms. 2. Two terms. Logic, Tuesdays, Thursdays, at 11 o'clock; and Saturdays at 9 o'clock. Metaphysics, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 1 o'clock; Saturdays, at 10 o'clock.

B.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive—Aldrich, parts of Mill, Baynes, and Thompson. Metaphysics: History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.

C.—No illustrations are used except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic, second year's students in Arts; Metaphysics, third year's students in Arts.

F.—Logic, 13; Metaphysics, 4. All matriculated; attendance very satisfactory.

G.—Conduct of the students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The inconvenience previously complained of has been remedied by a re-arrangement of the rooms, but a few fitments are still required.

G. S. Read.

Report of the Professor of Mathematics for Session 1867–68.

A.—1. The course consisted of three terms.

2. The first term contained 7 weeks, the second 13 weeks, and the third 5 weeks.

3. The regular lectures were given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12–1, for 1st year; 1–2, for 2nd year; 2–3, for 3rd year.

There were also optional lectures during the second term for first year's students on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12–1.

B.—Subjects of lectures were:—1. *First year*—Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry. 2. *Second year*—Spherical Trigonometry. Properties of Elementary Solid Figures. Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus. 3. *Third year*—Solid Geometry, Differential Equations, Calculus of Variations.

The text-books recommended were:—Euclid; Todhunter's Algebra, Trigonometry—(1. Plane—2. Spherical), Conic Sections, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus. Salmon's Conic Sections and Solid Geometry. Frost and Wolstenholme's Solid Geometry. Poole's Differential Equations.

C.—No special illustrations.

D.—The lectures, except those on Euclid, were to a certain extent independent of text-books. Problems were set at each lecture, and frequent *viva voce* examinations held. There were also written examinations at natural divisions in the course.

Appendix F.

Reports of the Professors.

E.—The students attending lecture were of the Arts and Engineering Faculties.

F.—They (in number 57) were all matriculated. Attendance was somewhat irregular.

G.—Conduct, &c., satisfactory.

H.—Fitments, &c., were satisfactory, except that it is desirable to have the lecture-room heated otherwise than by the stove.

C. Niven, *Professor of Mathematics.*

Report of the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

A.—Five courses. 1. Each, 3 terms. 2. In the first term lectures were delivered during 7 weeks; in the second, 12 weeks; and in the third, 5 weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics and the Honor Class in Mathematical Physics, 3 lectures were delivered in each week; in each of the other classes 2 lectures in each week.

B.—In the classes of Experimental Physics the subjects were—The Elements of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, and Acoustics; in Mathematical Physics—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy. In Engineering Physics—Practical Mechanics and Theory of the Steam Engine. Text-books—Ganôt, "Traite de Physique;" Todhunter's "Statics," Tait and Steel's "Dynamics," Brinkley's "Astronomy," Parkinson's "Optics," Twisden's "Practical Mechanics," De Pambour's "Theory of the Steam Engine."

C.—The lectures were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics the tutorial method was used and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts and the second year in Engineering. The Honor course in Mathematical Physics by students of the third year in Arts and third year in Engineering; the class of Engineering Physics by students of the third year in Engineering; the junior class of Experimental Physics by students of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Senior Class of Experimental Physics, 26; Junior, 53; Mathematical Physics (Honor), 2; Mathematical Physics (Engineering), 3; Engineering Physics, 4. The attendance was regular.

G.—The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The arrangements for carrying on the business of the department were satisfactory.

John England.

Report of the Professor of Chemistry.

A.—First course of 3 terms; first term of 7 weeks; second of 13 weeks; and third of 5 weeks. Three lectures per week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from eleven to twelve.

B.—First course; Systematic Chemistry, embraced the laws of combination; history of metallic and non-metallic substances; theories of organic Chemistry, and description of organic compounds. Text-books—Fownes, Graham, Kane, Miller, Regnault, Williamson, Roscoe. The second course was conducted in the laboratory.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—In the first course by lectures, and by explanations of difficulties after lectures to students. In the second course, each student works under the superintendence of the Professor.

E.—Students of the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering, and a few from Arts attend the first course. Medical students alone attend the second.

F.—In the first course, 64 matriculated and 4 non-matriculated; and in the second, or Practical Chemistry, 28 matriculated and 2 non-matriculated. The general attendance was good.

Appendix F.
Reports of the Professors.

G.—The general conduct was good, except in the case of five students, who were brought before the Council.

H.—The department is well provided with supplies, fitments, and apparatus for instruction. The ventilation of the laboratories to which the attention of the Board of Works has been for years directed by the Council of the College has not yet been attended to in a proper manner, and is at present positively injurious to the health of students and Professors. The pressure of gas is also most insufficient during the day for the work of the laboratory.

J. Blyth, m.d.

Report of the Professors in charge of the Class of Medical Jurisprudence.

A.—Three months, during which 36 lectures were delivered. The days of lecture were Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

B.—The subjects chiefly enlarged upon were toxicology, the rules of evidence in legal procedure, infanticide, wounds, insanity, &c. The text-books—Taylor, Guy, Beck; Paris and Fonblanque were also recommended for perusal by the students. The leading cases were referred to; for example, Lord Ferrer's case, the Duchess of Kingston's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage case, &c.

C and D.—By experiments, and lectures illustrated by them.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—There were 29 matriculated, and 2 non-matriculated in the class.

G.—The attendance, conduct, and discipline of the class were excellent.

H.—The class continues dependent on the Chemical department for apparatus and the materials necessary for the toxicological portion of this course.

J. Blyth, m.d.
Michael Barry, b.l.

Report of the Professor of Natural History.

A.—One course on Zoölogy and Botany. 1. The course consisted of 75 lectures, and extended over 3 terms. 2. The first term included 9, the second 12, and the third 5 weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3, p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—The course embraced lectures on the principles of Zoölogy and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Milne Edwards' Zoölogy, Dallas' Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, and Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to specimens and diagrams. Herborizations were given during the third term.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in Arts, and of the first year in Medicine; also, by non-matriculated students.

F.—Five students in Arts, 44 in Medicine, and 8 non-matriculated students attended with more than usual regularity.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—As stated in last Report. As the Examination Hall has now been heated by hot water pipes, it is hoped that the same advantage, with as little delay as possible, may be extended to the Museum.

J. Reay Greene.

Appendix F.

Reports of the Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY for the SESSION 1867-68.

A.—The course of lectures given by the Professor extended over the three terms of the College Session; during the first term, 26; during the second term, 26; and during the third term 20 lectures were given. The number of lectures delivered weekly was 3, the days being Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the hours on Tuesdays and Thursdays being from 2 to 3, P.M.; and on Saturdays, 10 to 11, A.M.

B.—The course of lectures included Physical Geography, Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology, the books recommended being Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, Somerville's Physical Geography, Herschell's Physical Geography, Nicols' Manual of Mineralogy, Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology, Jukes' Manual of Geology, Murchison's Siluria, and Owen's Palæontology.

C.—Maps, sections, diagrams, and specimens were used to illustrate the several lectures.

D.—The mode of instruction was professorial; field instructions were also given towards the end of the course.

E.—With the exception of one Arts student, the course was attended by students appertaining to the Department of Engineering.

F.—The number attending the course was 11, being, with the exception of the one before alluded to, all Engineering students of the first year, and the attendance was, on the whole regular.

G.—The conduct of the students during lectures was very good.

H.—The department over which the Professor has control is well supplied with fitments and other requisites; and, as regards cleanliness and accommodation, these are in every respect what the Professor could require.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATUTES, CHAPTER V., FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, AND COMMUNICATED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy has to report, for the information of the Council, that since May, 1868, there have been added to his departments in the Museum a collection of fossil fish from the Newcastle coal-field, presented by T. P. Barkers, esq., which has been arranged and mounted, and is now in its proper place in the Palæontological Collection; and a series of fossils from the Norwich Crags, which has been purchased from Mr. J. E. Taylor of Norwich. This also has been arranged and mounted, and in connexion with the fossils from the Red and Coralline Crags, forms a very perfect illustration of the Pliocene fauna now in the Museum.

The whole of the British Palæontological collection is now arranged and catalogued. There are, however, some gaps in this collection which require filling up. Among these are the Devonian and Permian formations; and whenever funds are available these deficiencies will be supplied.

With regard to the mineralogical collections, these remain in the same condition as before. There has been no addition thereto, nor have losses been sustained in connexion with this department.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

May 25th, 1869

Appendix F.

Reports of the Professors.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A.—1. Each course of lectures extends through the three terms. 2. In the first term, 9 weeks; second, 13; third, 5. 3. Three lectures per week in each course. Students of first year, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10, A.M.; second year, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10, A.M.; third year, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12, noon. Office open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from 10, A.M. to 2, P.M.

Total number of lectures:—

Students of first year,	66
" second year,	64
" third year,	69
In office,	70
Total,	269

B.—*First year.*—Descriptive Geometry; Orthographic Projection; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Principles of Architecture; Geometry of the Oblique Bridge. Text-books:—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture; Buck on the Oblique Bridge. *Second year.*—Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration. Text-books:—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy. *Third year.*—Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of Construction of the chief machines employed by the Engineers. *Drawing office.*—First year students are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The second and third year's classes in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—Illustrated by reference to maps, drawings, and instruments.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods of instruction are adopted, according to the subject of the lecture. Instruction is given in the field.

E. Students in the department of Civil Engineering.

F. Students of			
first year,	Mat. 10	Non. Mat.	0
second year,	" 14	"	0
third year,	" 5	"	0
	29		0

The majority of the students have attended tolerably regularly.

G. Conduct of students very good.

H. General condition of department good.

ALEXANDER JACK.

A.—1. Political Economy, 26 lectures; 2 terms. 2. Jurisprudence, 24 lectures; 2 terms. 3. Civil Law, 24 lectures; 2 terms.

B.—Political Economy—Rent, profit, and wages; commerce, taxation, currency, and banking. Text-books—J. S. Mill, Fawcett, Senior, Mills. Jurisprudence—Selections from the writings of Maine, Phillimore, Stephens, and lectures of the Professor. Civil Law—Sandars' Justinian.

C.—No.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods are both employed.

E.—In Political Economy, Arts Students; in other subjects, Law Students.

F.—In Political Economy, six matriculated. In Jurisprudence, nine matriculated. In Civil Law, four matriculated.

G.—Very good.

R. H. MILLS.

Appendix F.

Reports of the Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LAW.

A and B.—Three courses of lectures, comprising twenty-four, were given to each of the classes of the first, second, and third years. The subjects were, as prescribed, real property and conveyancing to the class of the first; personal property, equity, and the bankruptcy law to the second; and common and criminal law to the class of the third year. The text-books used in the several classes were Williams on Real Property, Williams on Personal Property, Smith on Contracts, Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, Smith's Leading Cases; Blackstone's Commentaries, and the several other books mentioned in the College prospectus were recommended for perusal.

C.—The subjects were elucidated by precedents, and as far as possible by practical cases and references to cases reported in the several law and equity reports.

D.—Tutorial, by the examination of precedents, &c., and by oral examination.

E.—Arts and Law.

F.—Fifteen. Nine in the class of the first year, four in the class of the second year, one in the class of the third, and one in the class of the fourth year.

G.—The conduct and attendance of the students were very good.

H.—Nothing occurs to me material to report in answer to this inquiry.

MICHAEL BARRY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY for SESSION 1867–68.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted) during the Medical Session: Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical Demonstrations at twelve o'clock.

B.—One course entitled Anatomy and Physiology; the other course, Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy. The dissections performed by the students are superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and by his assistants, Doctors Shinkwin and Jones, Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects:—1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the human frame; development of tissues and other branches of Histology; composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c. 2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chylification, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction; the brain and its membranes; the spinal cord and membranes; the ganglia and nerves; the organs of touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste; organ of voice, &c. 3. The course comprehends all branches of human Physiology; various subjects comprised in it are elucidated by reference to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The course of Structural Anatomy is illustrated by microscopical preparations, &c.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, membranes, and fasciæ; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz.:—Todd and Bowman on Physiological Anatomy; Carpenter's Physiology; Valentin's Physiology; Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Quain's Anatomy; Harrison's Anatomy; Gray's Anatomy; Ellis's Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries, &c.; Kölliker and Hassal on Microscopic Anatomy.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections; by plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations, &c.

D.—The students are examined *viva voce* upon subjects treated of in the course. Written replies to questions proposed are always received at the examinations held in October for Medical Scholarships, and at the Sessional Examinations in May.

E.—By students of Medicine and Surgery.

F.—The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by 96 students, 90 matriculated, 6 non-matriculated.

The course of Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy by 57 matriculated and 4 non-matriculated students.

G.—The students have attended the lectures with great regularity, and their conduct was exceedingly good.

H.—The Anatomical preparations, plates, charts, &c., are very good, but there is much necessity for additions to the Anatomical Museum.

Accommodation has recently been much improved; the apartments are kept in a state of cleanliness.

J. H. CORBETT.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATERIA MEDICA.

A.—One six months' course. Three lectures weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 3 to 4 P.M.

B.—Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, comprising general Iamatology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmaco-dynamics, Pharmacy, Formulation and Posology. Hygiene and Balneology. Text-books—Pereira, Garrod, Frazer, Trousseau, and Pidoux's works.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, chalk drawings on the board, and microscopical demonstrations.

D.—By microscopical demonstrations and exhibition of specimens of the Materia Medica from the College Botanical Garden.

E.—Students of the Medical Faculty.

F.—Forty-two students.

G.—Conduct most admirable; class extremely attentive.

H.—Lecture-room unfitted. Fireplace and windows in the wrong place. Great want both of materials for experiment and suitable apparatus, as well as of a special porter to assist in preparing the experiments.

PURCELL O'LEARY, B.L., A.M., M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY.

A.—Course of lectures on Midwifery.

1. Six months from November to April.
2.
3. Three lectures weekly, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology of the function of reproduction and gestation. Parturition in its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of childbed. Management of infants.

C.—Diagrams, casts, models, anatomical and other preparations, &c.

D.—

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Matriculated, 25; non-matriculated, 1. General attendance good.

G.—General conduct of the students very good.

H.—Supply of preparations, &c., for the illustration of the lectures still far from complete.

J. R. HARVEY.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

Report of the Professor of Surgery.

A.—1. Duration of course three terms.

3. Three lectures weekly, from four until five, P.M.

B.—On theory and practice of Surgery and operative Surgery. Books—Cooper's Dietaries; Erichesen, Paget, Holmes, Smith.

C.—Diagrams; specimens; practical demonstrations on subjects; instruments.

D.—Occasional examinations.

E.—Medical students.

F.—Matriculated, 26; non-matriculated, 4.

G.—Students' conduct and discipline excellent without exception.

H.—Condition of department extremely defective as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness; smell from dissecting-room during class hours is almost pestilential.

W. K. Tanner, M.D.

Report of the Professor of Practice of Physic.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, delivered from November 1st to 30th April—three terms first six weeks; the second and third varying with the time of Easter. Three lectures each week from three to four o'clock.

B.—The course embraces all the subjects of Internal Pathology, with the treatment and causes of the various diseases.

C.—Illustrated by pathological specimens and plates.

D.—The students are examined from time to time on the subjects of the course of lectures.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Attended by 34 matriculated and 3 non-matriculated students.

G.—Nothing can exceed the good conduct and discipline of the students.

H.—There is a deficiency of the pathological specimens caused by the burning of the College.

Dennis Charles O'Connor, A.B., M.D.

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates.

APPENDIX G.

List of University Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors obtained by Students of Queen's College, Cork, at the Commencements in June and October, 1868; also the Peel Exhibitions.

List of Degrees and Diplomas conferred by the Queen's University of Ireland in 1868, on Students from Queen's College, Cork.

Degree of LL.D.

Sir Robert Kane, University of Dublin, *ad eundem*.
Owen Connellan, *Honoris Causa*.

Degree of M.D.

Unclassed:
John M'Mahon Brown.
James M. Beamish, M.A.
James Chatterton, B.A.
Wm. B. Coghlan, M.A.
Timothy Crowley.
Humphry Donovan, B.A.
John Donovan.
James T. Fox.
Denis Harrington.
R. A. Jamieson, M.A.

Unclassed—*continued*.
John Lloyd.
Thomas Lumsden.
Edward M'Carthy.
Richard A. Mowle.
Patrick Murphy.
Wm. F. Newsam.
Richard R. O'Brien.
Michael O'Mally.
Patrick L. Walsh.

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates

DEGREE OF M.A.

Second Class Honors:—Arthur H. Angleu, second rank in Mathematical Science.

DEGREE OF M.CH.

James M. Beamish, M.A.
James Chatterton, B.A.
John Donovan.
Richard A. Mowle.
John Lloyd.
Patrick Murphy.
Richard O'Brien.
Charles J. Purcell.
Wm. N. Robinson.
Patrick L. Walsh.

DEGREE OF B.A.

First Class Honors:—Joseph O'Brien, first in Ancient Classics.

Second Class Honors—
Charles H. Haines, second in Experimental Physics.
Richard Henry, second in Natural Sciences.

Third Class:—
Maurice C. Daly, third in Modern Languages.
Daniel N. Martin, third in Experimental Science.

Unclassed:—
Robert Allen.
Matthew J. Bourke.
Charles H. Crookshanks.

Unclassed—*continued:*
Thomas H. Gillman.
Bernard O'Connor.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

Third Class:—Roderick W. Kane.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

Unclassed:—Robert A. Thompson.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Unclassed.—
Robert Barry.
James M. Beamish, M.A.
Michael Cullinan.
J. T. Enright.
Richard Exham.
William J. Hastings.
Samuel Hawkes.
John R. Hayes.
James C. Holland.
Robert A. Jamieson, M.A.

Unclassed:—
Michael Kearney.
Christopher Lloyd.
Edward M'Carthy.
Daniel N. Martin.
R. W. O'Connor.
Augustine D. O'Connor.
John O'Neill.
William T. Sweetnam.
Frederick H. Smyth.
J. L. Sweetnam.

APPENDIX H.

Appendix H.

Report of the Librarian.

SPECIAL REPORT of the LIBRARIAN.

The number of volumes in the Library at date of this Report, April 11th, 1869, is 18,974. They may be classified as nearly as possible as follows:—

Pure Mathematics,	701	Celtic Literature,	63
Mixed do.,	581	History,	2,508
Chemistry,	955	Biography,	546
Geology, &c.,	614	Geography, Travels, &c.,	602
Botany and Zoology,	1,488	Engineering,	477
Medical Sciences,	2,076	Agriculture,	210
Theology & Ecclesiastical History,	330	Fine Arts,	195
Logic, &c.,	424	Bibliography,	96
Political Economy and Jurisprudence,	530	Encyclopædias, &c.,	625
Education,	181	Total,	18,974
Law,	829		
Ancient Classical Literature,	1,863		
English Literature,	1,292	Increase in number of volumes over last report,	445
Modern European Literature,	1,508		

The Library is largely availed of by the students, whose conduct and demeanour are excellent. With one exception I have had no occasion to report a breach of library discipline. In this case the student was detected in stealing a book, and was expelled by the College Council.

Five text-books have been missed from the Library during the year. Three of them were traced to the student alluded to; the remaining two are still unaccounted for.

Appendix B.

Report of the Librarian.

The Consulting Library is now heated by hot water pipes, and the danger (from damp) to the property contained therein thereby removed.

I have completed a new catalogue of the general library which has met with the approval of the Council and Library Committee, and am at present engaged on a similar catalogue of the books contained in the Consulting Library, which number about seven thousand.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to.

The College booksellers, Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Foster, attend to our orders with promptitude and accuracy.

MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, *Librarian.*

Appendix I.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

APPENDIX I.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS furnished by the BURSAR, showing the FINANCIAL POSITION of the College to 31st March, 1869.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE of the ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of £1,000 for the Year ending 31st March, 1869.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Grant received from the Paymaster-General,	1,000	0	0
,, amount received on account of College fees and fines,	75	15	0
,, Balance to credit of Bursar,	20	9	0
	£1,096	4	0

CR.	£	s.	d.
By Balance to credit of Bursar from previous year,	275	3	3
,, Expenditure on the several College Departments :—			
1. Ancient and Modern Philology and Literature,	37	11	3
2. Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences,	9	2	9
3. Natural Sciences,	57	10	1
4. Engineering,	30	13	6
5. Medical Sciences,	37	12	5
6. Metaphysical, Legal, and Economical Sciences,	13	12	1
7. Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, and Office Expenses,	290	11	1
8. Heating and Lighting,	182	14	10
9. Botanic Garden and Grounds,	161	12	9
	£1,096	4	0

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the PRESIDENT or VICE-PRESIDENT, and BURSAR, of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, from 1st April, 1868, to 31st March, 1869.

DR. HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1868,	1,200	10	0
,, Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	8,589	5	9
,, Fees and Fines,	75	15	0
,, Balance,	25	0	0
,, Disallowed in April,	0	1	0
,, Asher and Co.,	0	2	0
,, Postage overcharge,	0	0	3
,, January, 1869,	1	0	0
	£9,891	14	0

CR. HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,741	13	6
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,246	2	6
,, ,, ,, for Porters and Servants,	331	12	0
,, ,, ,, Additional Grant,	821	0	9
,, Error in Account,	3	10	0
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1869,	1,747	15	3
	£9,891	14	0

E. M. FITZGERALD, *Bursar.*

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K.

Reports of Vice-President and Deans of Residences.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ON DISCIPLINE, REGISTRAR'S RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS, AND REPORTS OF THE DEANS OF RESIDENCES FOR THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

RETURN to be filled up by the Vice-President and sent in to the Registrar for the official information of the President, on or before the 22nd day of February, for the Collegiate Session 1867–68.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College, to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the statutes.

Signed, by order of the President,

R. J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

Dr. Ryall.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

A.—The several departments of the College were in an efficient state.

B.—The discipline of the College was very good during the greater portion of the Session, but towards its close several cases of grave violation of discipline occurred, resulting in the expulsion of two students and the rustication of four others.

JOHN RYALL.

February 16, 1869.

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS during SESSION 1867–68.

Two students were rusticated for the Session for irregularity of conduct connected with the University examinations.

One student was fined 10*s.* for using insulting epithets to a College porter.

The same student was deprived of the last moiety of his scholarship and rusticated for a year, for disrespectful conduct when before the Council.

Three students were fined £5 each for having papers in the Examination Hall while under examination.

One student was expelled for having in his possession a Library book, from which the Library stamp was removed, and for the possession of which he could not account.

One student was expelled for having been convicted of an assault.

One student was rusticated for one year for having been implicated in the above assault.

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

2, South Terrace, Cork,
February 25, 1869.

SIR,—I have received your letter informing me that the President desires to have my report as Dean of Residences during the past year. In reply I beg leave to say that I applied again to the Council last year to make some provision for religious instruction by allowing me the use of a lecture-room in the College, and that the Council refused my request. For nearly twelve years I have gathered the students as well as I could into a room provided by myself outside the College, and last year twenty-seven of the Established Church students attended my lectures every Saturday at four o'clock, p.m., more or less regularly. Of those gentlemen

Appendix K.

Reports of Vice-President and Deans of Residences.

who gave me the opportunity of making their acquaintance I cannot speak too highly. Their general behaviour is excellent. Of the remaining fifty or sixty Established Church students I know nothing officially. I cannot but deeply regret that the Council of the Queen's College, Cork, refuses to admit the Deans of Residences inside the College to give religious instruction.

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE WEBSTER, D.D.

Chancellor of Cork, Rector of St. Nicholas,
Dean of Residences in the Queen's College,
and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.

R. J. Kenny, Esq.

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sir Robert Kane.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Presbyterian students in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, during the Session 1867–68 were young men of excellent character, of studious habits, and that they were attentive to their religious duties.

I am, yours very truly,

WILLIAM MAGILL,
Dean of Residences.

Cork, February 23rd, 1869.